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Latin America

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REPORTAGE ON OPENING SESSIONS OF NONALINED SUMMIT

FL 031430 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1356 GMT on 3 September carries live coverage of the inaugural session of the Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonalined Countries Movement being held at Havana's Palace of Conventions. Color television coverage opens with shots of the conference hall and the entrance to the Palace of Conventions where various officials are seen arriving. At 1410 GMT Fidel Castro leads the officials to their seats at the presiding table; they are welcomed by applause. Sri Lankan President Jayewardene then asks the delegates to take their seats. Jayewardene begins speaking at 1424 GMT, declaring the conference opened. He congratulates Cuba and its leader Fidel Castro, expressing deep gratitude for Cuba's hospitality. He then asks Fidel Castro to make the inaugural speech. Castro is received by prolonged applause and begins speaking at 1426 GMT. Fidel Castro ends his opening speech at 1552 GMT.

Sri Lanka's president then proposes that the speech be part of the summit documents. He then introduces Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda who begins speaking at 1555 GMT on behalf of the African delegations. Speaking in English, Kaunda thanks Castro and the Cuban Government and people for the magnificent preparations for the summit. Kaunda also refers to and discusses the contents of Castro's speech regarding the Middle East, Africa, Western Sahara, Latin America and other areas and problems. In conclusion, Kaunda discusses the "oil problem" and relations with Israel. He expresses love and admiration for the Cuban nation and Fidel Castro.

After Kaunda ends his speech at 1519 GMT, Jayewardene thanks him and introduces the president of Bangladesh who speaks on behalf of the nonalined countries of Asia. Ziaur Rahman begins speaking at 1621 GMT. He immediately proposes a vote of thanks to Fidel Castro. He goes on to say that the nonalined movement owes much to Castro and that it is only fitting that the summit be held in Cuba. He further discusses the hospitality accorded the delegates in Cuba. Rahman also discusses Castro's opening speech. He pays tribute to Jayewardene as outgoing chairman of the movement. Rahman adds that decisions must be made at the summit on the economic front. He says there is a need to increase economic cooperation among the nonalined countries and that this should be one of the essential issues to be considered at the summit. We should adhere to the principles and philosophy of nonalinement, he says, and no member should interfere or intervene in the internal affairs of any other nonalined country. He also urged strengthening solidarity and unity and work for the success of the summit. Rahman concludes by again thanking Fidel Castro and the people of Cuba for the "warm welcome and precious hospitality." He concludes at 1633 GMT.

Panamanian President Aristides Royo then is introduced to speak on behalf of the Latin American delegates. He begins speaking at 1634 GMT. Royo ends at 1646 GMT.

Spirs Kiprianou of Cyprus is then introduced to speak on behalf of the European group. He congratulates Fidel Castro and the Cuban Government for the magnificent preparations to make the conference run and function smoothly. He expresses support for the principles of the nonalined movement designed to serve mankind. We are against colonialism, he says, and against imperialism and aggression anywhere, in favor of human rights everywhere in the world. We must be very careful to preserve the unity of the nonalined movement. He then states that Cyprus would like to be confident that this summit will become a landmark of nonalinement. My country, he says, is a small island and under the guidance of my predecessor Cyprus has worked for expansion of the movement. Cyprus has striven hard to contribute to the cause of peace and freedom in the world and was among the first to participate in the nonalined movement when it emerged. However, he continues, Cyprus has been the target of aggression since 1974 and is participating in the conference at a time when part of its territory is occupied. No progress has been made to implement the UN resolution for solving the Cypriot problem, he says, but we will continue contributing to the liberation of all nations of the world and to the principles of nonalinement. He stops speaking at 1702 GMT.

Oliver Tambo of the African National Congress is introduced and begins speaking at 1704 GMT on behalf of national liberation movements. As the other speakers, Tambo greets and hails Fidel Castro and the Cuban people. He further expresses appreciation for the services rendered by the outgoing chairman of the nonalined movement. Paying homage to Fidel Castro, he says "we always have been inspired by the mere mention of his name." Tambo further hails the Cuban people who are struggling and dying on our side. As liberation movements, he says, we appreciate the fact that here in Cuba and other countries the chiefs of our delegation are received as heads of state of the countries we represent. This is within the true spirit of nonalinement, he adds.

Turning to "the brilliant speech" made by Fidel Castro, Tambo says we are aware of the maneuvers and hostile plans to prevent the summit from taking place "only because the host country was Cuba." Tambo notes that a record number of countries and chiefs of state are attending this conference. This represents a defeat of such maneuvers. This response of the nonalined countries is a commitment to struggle for the millions of people we represent, he says.

We are not surprised, he adds, that in some way one of the principal countries of the nonalined movement is accused of being a puppet of another country. We dismiss these accusations with the contempt they deserve, he states. Cuba is not a puppet of the Soviet Union and to make this charge is an insult to the concept of independence. The same has been said of any newly independent country such as Mozambique, Angola and other countries, he says. We know their leaders and such accusations and efforts "will fail." He adds: Cuba's "crime as a socialist country" is precisely the crime of national liberation movements; it is a crime to have as a friend a country that is willing to die in the struggle against imperialism.

Tambo goes on to say that it is inconceivable that the nonalined movement, which has grown to 90 members, can allow this organization to change by the mere presence of Cuba. The nonalined movement is a force on its own merit, he adds, and can select its own way to future progress. He also hails the support given the Patriotic Front by the nonalined countries saying "we believe" that victory will be achieved by the front in Zimbabwe. What I say applies equally to the people of Namibia, he says. He states that the Namibian people's victory is "imminent." Tambo then discusses the problem of apartheid in southern Africa and "the case of Western Sahara."

Continuing, Tambo says the POLISARIO Front must continue the struggle and that the struggle of the Western Sahara people will be victorious. Concluding, he expresses appreciation for the support given to the liberation movements and struggles everywhere in the world.

The Egyptian delegate, Butrus Ghali, then demands the right to reply to Castro's "injurious" statements regarding Egypt. Jayewardene says the Egyptian delegate will have the opportunity to do so at "an appropriate time." The Egyptian delegate asks that his reply be public and not be left for the end of the conference. Sri Lanka's president replies that "as you know" I will pass on the chairmanship and will be seated among you very soon but the new chairman will give you the opportunity, although I do not know if the Egyptian delegate will be given the right to reply at a public session. At 1741 GMT Jayewardene declares the session closed until 1545 [1945 GMT]

Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2029 GMT begins live coverage of the afternoon session of the Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonalined Countries Movement from Havana's Palace of Conventions. Sri Lankan President Jayewardene calls the session to order at 2031 GMT. He makes a brief speech proposing Fidel Castro as chairman until the holding of the next summit conference as provided for by the organization's bylaws.

Samora Machel of Mozambique is then introduced and begins speaking. He praises Fidel Castro's opening remarks and the Cuban Government involvement in Africa because, he stresses, the African countries need it for their security. In closing, he expresses support for Castro's chairmanship of the movement.

Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman is introduced and begins speaking at 2047 GMT. He also expresses support for Castro's chairmanship and praises the Cuban leader's opening remarks. At 2050 GMT Peruvian President Morales Bermudez expresses support for Castro's chairmanship on behalf of the Latin American countries. On behalf of the European countries, Cypriot President Kiprianou expresses support for Castro's nomination as chairman of the nonalined movement.

At 2055 GMT Chairman Jayewardene declares the election of Fidel Castro as chairman of the movement approved by acclamation. In accepting, Castro makes a brief statement, promising to make the summit a successful one and make every effort to advance the cause of the movement. He urges all participants to cooperate with him. As his first act, Castro grants the floor to the Egyptian representative to reply to his speech. The Libyan representative asks that the Egyptian representative be denied the right to reply because there is no precedent for anyone being allowed to respond to an opening speech. Castro insists and grants the floor to the Egyptian representative.

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali thanks the Cuban people for the warm welcome and hospitality and congratulates Castro for his election as chairman. He then expresses concern for the charges made by Castro which he says should not be his role but, instead, one of appeasement. The PLO representative, Yasir 'Arafat, asks for the floor and refutes the Egyptian representative's statements on Egyptian actions aimed at liberating Palestine. Butrus Ghali complains that both Castro in the opening remarks at the summit and Malmierca at the foreign ministers' meeting were erroneous because they do not know what is going on in the peace negotiations, because they do not know the contents of the Camp David accords. In his speech Ghali says his government is ready to participate in any meeting sponsored by the nonalined movement to find a solution to the Middle East problem.

When the Egyptian representative concludes, Castro grants the floor to the Cuban representative, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who says he wants to explain what Egypt means to the Cubans. He says the Cubans respect the Egyptian people, their traditions and struggle. Rodriguez states that Castro's remarks were not directed at Egypt and its people but at those who abandoned the principles of the Arab nations and betrayed the Palestinian people. He says his remarks are merely meant to explain the reasons for Castro's statements. He then says that just as Chile was expelled for betraying the principles when the military assassinated President Allende, the same situation now exists.

The Madagascar representative speaks to express concern for statements made by the Egyptian delegate. He calls As-Sadat a revolutionary "in quotes" and adds that his actions are not the actions of a revolutionary.

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn speaks to say that the Arab nations have been insulted. He says that An-Nasir, not As-Sadat, is the leader of the Egyptian people. He adds that As-Sadat betrayed the Egyptian people and the solidarity of the African nations with the Arab countries. Treason is not the way to solve the Middle East problem, he notes. He adds that As-Sadat has not attended the conference because he was arranging for another meeting with the Israeli leaders. He concludes at 2142 GMT: Those governing Egypt are at the service of the North American imperialists.

'Arafat then responds to the Egyptian representative's remarks. He recalls that he had been an officer of the Egyptian Army under An-Nasir and that he had participated in four wars as an Egyptian Army officer.

'Arafat explains the struggle of the Palestinian people who he says have been betrayed by As-Sadat. He criticizes As-Sadat for insulting the Arab nation by making arrangements for a meeting with the Israeli prime minister instead of attending the sixth summit. Referring to Castro's remarks, 'Arafat says the Cuban leader has defended Palestinian rights and thanks him for speaking the truth.

At 2203 GMT Ethiopia's Mengistu Haile Mariam expresses his views on statements made by the Egyptian representative. He adds that neither Egypt nor Israel can speak for the Palestinian people and the PLO. He expresses support for Castro's statements on the Middle East and questions the purpose of the Egyptian delegate's speech. He says the nonalined countries support Castro's speech and adds that it is a well-known fact that Egypt had tried to sabotage the holding of the sixth summit in Cuba. He says he doubts the Egyptian delegate's intentions, that perhaps they were aimed at disruption.

Mali President Moussa Traore speaks at 2218 GMT to clarify that the agenda must be followed and that the work should proceed as scheduled. The Irani representative begins to speak at 2220 GMT. He says all countries in the world have the same problem--hypocrites--and that the movement also has that problem. He adds that as soon as the hypocrite is eliminated from the movement, the movement will be much better.

At 2226 GMT Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge speaks to express support for Castro's speech. Quoting Cuban hero Jose Marti, Paulo Jorge says "one should speak to tell the truth not to cover it up." He asks why Egypt did not bring the liberation of Palestine to the nonalined movement's attention instead of attempting it on its own by signing an alliance with Israel and the United States. He asks who granted such a right to Egypt.

At 2233 GMT Vietnam's Pham Van Dong requests that the Egyptian delegate's statements be removed from the summit records and that Castro be praised for his remarks. The Congo representative begins speaking at 2235 GMT to congratulate Castro for his election and opening remarks. He raps the Egyptian's remarks for his lack of courtesy to the summit chairman. He refers to the Arab League's expulsion of Egypt from its midst. He then states that no matter what Egypt does, Zionism will not change its essence.

At 2241 GMT Castro speaks to recall that the agenda must be followed. He adds that the first thing to do is to elect the vice chairmanships which he says have been agreed upon by the foreign ministers' meeting. Castro approves the recommendations of the foreign ministers. Suriname is designated summit conference reporter. He then reads other recommendations of the ministerial meeting. Cuban delegate Ricardo Alarcon is designated secretary general of the summit conference. Iraq is designated chairman of the Political Committee and Mozambique of the Economic Committee.

Castro then refers to the admission of new members. He welcomes the new members--Bolivia, Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Grenada, Iran, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Suriname. He welcomes those nations attending as observers as well as those attending as guests.

At 2250 GMT Benin's representative expresses support for the proposal to exclude the Egyptian delegate's remarks from the record. At the Benin's representative's request, Castro submits to vote the exclusion of the Egyptian representative's remarks from the record.

At 2254 GMT Julius Nyerere speaks in order to clarify that such action cannot be taken because Castro himself had allowed the Egyptian representative to speak and that others had followed him. So, if the remarks of one are excluded, then all others have to be excluded. Castro does not answer and goes on to another subject.

At 2256 GMT Castro invites Sri Lanka President Jayewardene to read the report covering all activities since the fifth summit. In his speech, outgoing Chairman Jayewardene details all actions taken, meetings held and results of these efforts. He calls for unity and cooperation between member-countries. His speech ends at 2345 GMT.

Castro thanks Jayewardene for his statements and then closes the session. He advises that the next session will begin at 1000 on 4 September. Coverage ends at 2345 GMT.

Text of Castro Opening Speech

FL031545 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1426 GMT 3 Sep 79 FL

[Opening address by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonalined Countries Movement at the Palace of Conventions in Havana--live]

[Text] Your excellencies, guests, comrades: Allow me to make the first remembrance at this solemn event be for the admired and dear friend of all of us, who was the hero of the liberation and revolution of his homeland, who so brilliantly led the summit conference in Algiers in 1973 and who did so much for the presitige and strengthening of the nonalined countries--the deceased president of Algeria, Houari Boumedienne. How it pains us that he cannot take part with us in Cuba in this historic moment of our movement. In his memory I ask this worthy conference for one minute of silence. [those present stand and observe 1 minute of silence] Thank you.

Mr Chairman Junius Jayewardene, we wish to express our sincere appreciation for your permanent concern for the destiny of our movement; your democratic respect toward the dissimilar components of this powerful association of countries; and the prudent wisdom which you have demonstrated at every difficult moment the nonalined countries have faced over these past 3 years. They were not easy times. Your small country, despite the distances and economic difficulties, has made a noble and meritorious effort to rise to the honorable responsibilities which were assigned at Colombo.

To all of those meeting here, I thank you for the immense honor which you give to us by your presence here. I greet you all warmly and I welcome you in the name of our people. It also pleases us to express our fraternal feelings to the new countries which at this conference are joining our vigorous movement: Iran and Pakistan which come to the movement on the remains of the destroyed throne of the shah and the ruins of the reactionary and aggressive military CENTO aliance; Suriname, Bolivia, small and brave Grenada and the indomitable people of Nicaragua, where the heroic imprints of the unselfish combatants are still fresh in the historic march which brought liberty to Sandino's homeland and dignity to our America; Ethiopia and Afghanistan join us in their new revolutionary character; and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front as a full member. The family grows and the quality grows, which is as it should be.

Also present as new observers are the Philippines, St Lucia, Dominica and Costa Rica. Numerous guests are with us, among them, and for the first time, is Spain. In their gesture of sending a delegation to this conference we see hope of friendly and useful relations with all peoples of the world without being dragged down by the aggressive NATO military bloc, which would only serve to compromise and alienate the brilliant future of those unselfish people who have such solid ties of history, culture and blood with the nations of our America.

We also need friends in industrialized Western Europe who are not tied to the imperialist wagon. The representation of 94 states and liberation movements are present as full members at this sixth summit. This is the largest number thus far. The largest number ever of leaders of nonalined countries and liberation movements have come. It is not something which our modest country should become conceited about, but is rather an unequivocal proof of the vigor, force and prestige of the nonalined movement.

Efforts to sabotage the Havana sixth summit were useless. The pressure, diplomatic activities and intrigues to prevent the conference from meeting in our country were useless. The Yankee imperialists, their old and new allies--in this case I am referring to the Chinese Government--did not want this conference in Cuba. They also contrived the repugnant intrigue that Cuba would turn the nonalined countries movement into an instrument of Soviet policy.

We know very well that the U.S. Government even obtained a copy of the draft of the final document prepared by Cuba and carried out feverish diplomatic contacts to try to modify it. We have irrefutable proof of this. The draft which, of course was submitted to all of the member countries earlier than at any earlier conference and which was reworked to include numerous suggestions is, in our judgement, good, even though susceptible to being improved. Improved means making stronger and not weaker.

In any case, since when does the United States have the right to involve itself in the nonalined movement and try to decide how our documents should be written? Why is there reactionary opposition to Cuba? Cuba is not exactly a country which has been ambivalent regarding imperialists. Cuba has never stopped maintaining close solidarity with the national liberation movements and all just causes of our age. [applause]

Cuba has never wavered in defending its political principles with firmness, energy, dignity, honor and valor. Nor has it stopped struggling for a single minute for more than 20 years against aggression and a blockade by the most powerful imperialist country on earth, for having carried out a genuine social and political revolution just 90 miles from its coast. It is well known and has been admitted and officially published in the United States that the authorities of that country for years organized and methodically attempted to assassinate the leaders of the Cuban revolution, using the most sophisticated means of conspiracy and crime. Nevertheless, despite the fact that the deeds were investigated and reported by the North American Senate, the U.S. Government still has not deigned to apologize for such vituperative and uncivilized acts. The true measure of a revolutionary people and the irreproachable conduct which cannot be bribed, bought or intimidated is hated by the imperialists. [applause]

In international relations we carry out our solidarity with deeds, not beautiful words. Cuban technicians at present are working in 28 countries which are members of our movement. In the vast majority of them taking into account their economic limitations, this cooperation is free, despite our own difficulties. At this moment Cuba is providing aid abroad amounting to double the number of doctors over the number working in various countries under the UN World Health Organization. Noble and unselfish sons of Cuba have fallen thousands of miles from their homeland supporting liberation movements, defending just causes of other peoples, fighting against the expansion of South African racists and other forms of imperialist aggression, contrary to human dignity and the integrity and independence of fraternal nations. They express the purity, the disinterest, the spirit of solidarity and internationalist consciousness which the [Cuban] revolution has forged in our people.

Who can deny that Cuba is a socialist country? Yes, we are a socialist country. [applause] But we are not trying to impose our ideology and system on anyone within or without the movement, and we have nothing to be ashamed of for being socialist. We had a radical revolution in Cuba. Yes, we are radical revolutionaries, but we do not try to impose our radicalism on anyone, much less on the nonalined movement. We maintain fraternal relations with the socialist community and the Soviet Union. Yes, we are a friend of the Soviet Union. [applause] We are profundly grateful to the Soviet people because their generous cooperation has helped us to overcome and win in difficult and decisive moments of our people, when we even were in danger of being exterminated. We are thankful to the glorious October Revolution because it started a new age in human history. It made possible the defeat of fascism and created conditions in the world which united the unselfish struggle of the peoples and led to the collapse of the hateful colonial system. To ignore this is to ignore history itself. Not only Cuba, but also Vietnam, the attacked Arab countries, the peoples of the former Portuguese colonies, the revolutionary processes in many countries of the world, the liberation movements which struggle against oppression, racism, Zionism and fascism in South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Palestine and in other areas have a lot to be thankful for regarding socialist solidarity. I ask myself if the United States or any country in NATO has ever helped a single liberation movement in our world. [applause] I am even convinced, and I have said it before, that without the power and weight exercised in the world today by the socialist community, imperialists, harassed by economic crisis and shortage of basic raw materials, would not hesitate to once again divide up the planet.

They have done so more than once before. They even threaten to do so once again and create special forces for intervention which certainly point dangerously to the oil-exporting countries. To cite an example, the United States has decided unilaterally to not respect any maritime sovereignty farther than 3 miles. If to belong to the nonalined movement it was necessary to betray the most profound ideas and beliefs, it would not be honorable for me to belong to it nor would it be for any of you. No revolutionary has the right to be a coward. [applause]

Some in the world have made opportunism an art. The Cuban revolutionaries are not nor will ever be opportunists. We know how to sacrifice our own economic and national interests as often as necessary to defend a just principle and an honorable political line. We Cubans today will not do the opposite of what we said yesterday, nor will we do tomorrow the opposite of what we say today. We are decidedly anti-imperialists [applause], anticolonialists, antineocolonialists, [applause] antiracists, [applause] anti-Zionists [applause] and antifascists [applause] because these principles are part of our concepts and are in the essence, origin, life and history of the nonalined countries movement since its foundation.

It is also very fresh in the life and history of the peoples we represent here. Which of the countries comprising our movement today was truly independent over 35 years ago? Which one did not know colonialism or neocolonialism or fascism or racial contempt or imperialist aggression, economic dependency, poverty, unsanitary conditions, illiteracy and the most brutal exploitation of one's natural and human resources? Which one today does not carry the weight of the technological gap, the differences in levels of life with the former metropoli, the unequal exchange, the economic crisis, inflation and underdevelopment imposed on our peoples by centuries of colonial exploitation and imperialist domination? If it means defending these principles, if it means defending independence and the nonalined movements' own, prestigious, solidary and increasingly more constructive and influential role in international life so that the energetic and just voices of our peoples are heard, Cuba will be in the frontline in defense of these principles. [applause]

On the other hand, I think that if you believe that Cuba was a country without its own point of view, without absolute independence, without loyalty and honesty which it owes the movement within the proposals and goals for which it was conceived and organized, you would not have provided the generous cooperation, confidence, interest and enthusiasm given to this sixth summit. [applause] No one has ever tried in our revolutionary life to tell us what we should do. No one has ever tried to tell us what our role should be in the nonalined movement. No one has told us when and how to conduct the revolution in our homeland. No one could have tried to do so. No one, therefore--except the movement itself--can determine what it is that should be done, when and how to do it.

We have worked tirelessly in the creation of the material as well as political conditions for the successful holding of this event. We have respected, and will respect absolutely, the rights of all the members of the movement. We have fulfilled, and will completely and scrupulously fulfill, our duties as host country. Our opinions will not always coincide with the opinions of each and every one of you. We have many and intimate friends at this conference. And we do not always concur with even our best friends. Our wish is that everyone can express himself with the maximum liberty and frankness and to see to it that they are listened to with interest, respect and consideration. The united experience of all men congregated here can produce extraordinary results. Some topics are polemic, some words can seem strong. If some of our remarks displease someone or someone present here, know that it is not our purpose to wound or hurt anyone. We will work with all member countries without exception to achieve our objective and comply with the agreements that are adopted. We will be patient. We will be prudent. We will be flexible. We will be calm. Cuba will keep to these norms during the years it presides over the movement and I declare this categorically. [applause]

We have grown and advanced, fortunately; Mozambique, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands are now fully independent countries following heroic and unequal struggles.

Today they form a prestigious and influential part in the heart of our movement as sovereign states. Just 6 years ago at the Algiers summit they were only liberation movements. Vietnam is united and free following 30 years of extraordinary and admirable struggle. The shah is no longer shah. [applause] CENTO is no longer CENTO, Somoza is no longer Somoza. [applause] And on small and heroic Grenada, the fascist Gairy is no longer Gairy. [applause] These are unquestionably victories of independence, progress and liberty. Our causes triumph because they are just. The peoples, in growing numbers, are joining our ranks to the degree that they break the bonds of colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism or any other form of oppression and dependency. All of these struggles were supported, in one way or another, by the nonalined movement. Their victories are also our victories. [applause] Nevertheless, imperialism does not cease in its tenacious effort to keep other peoples and countries subjugaged, repressed or occupied. Their causes demand our resolute support.

As a first point, I cite the case of the suffering and brave Palestinian people. No more brutal dispossession of rights to peace and existence of a people has been committed in this century.

Let it be understood that we are not fanatics. The revolutionary movements have always been the result of hatred for racial discrimination and all other types of oppression. From the bottom of our hearts we repudiate with all our strength the ruthless persecution and genocide that in its time Nazism unleashed against the Hebrew people. But there is nothing more similar in our contemporary history than the eviction, persecution and genocide being carried out by imperialism and Zionism against the Palestinian people. Evicted from their land, ejected from their own fatherland, scattered throughout the world, many of them being murdered, the heroic Palestinians constitute an impressive example of selflessness and patriotism and are the living symbol of the most brutal crimes of our era.

Piece by piece, the Palestinian lands and territories belonging to neighboring Arab countries--Syria, Jordan and Egypt--have been snatched by the aggressors, who are armed to the teeth with the most sophisticated weapons of the U.S. arsenal. The Palestinian and Arab just cause has had the support of the progressive world public opinion and our movement for nearly 20 years. [applause] An-Nasir precisely was one of the prestigious founders of the movement. Nevertheless, all the UN resolutions have been contemptuously ignored and rejected by the aggressors and their imperialist allies. Using betrayal and division, imperialism has attempted to impose its own peace--an armed, dirty, unjust, bloody peace which will never be peace.

The Camp David accords constitute a flagrant betrayal of the Arab cause, the Palestinian people, the Lebanese people, the Syrian people, the Jordanian people, all the Arab peoples without exception and including the Egyptian people themselves. [applause] It is a betrayal of all the world's progressive peoples who in the United Nations and all international forums have always supported a just solution to the Middle East problem, a solution acceptable and honorable for all, guaranteed by all. Based on such great injustice, based on such Machiavellian policy, based on such betrayal, based on such weak foundation, it will never be possible to build true peace in the Middle East. Instead of one, imperialism now wants to have two gendarmes--Israel and Egypt [applause]--for the Middle East, for the Arab world and for Africa.

If peace already exists between Egypt and Israel, why are such large quantities of weapons--not as sophisticated and modern as those being given to the Israelis--being supplied to Egypt? What use will they be given if not to use them against other peoples in the region, including the Egyptian people? There should be ethics in international policy. The nonalined movement should at least energetically condemn the Camp David accords. A minimum of moral sanction is indispensable. [applause] We have witnessed 10 years of imperialist maneuvers, lies and crimes in Zimbabwe. Six million Africans live there oppressed by a meagre racist, fascist, arrogant, genocidal minority. We must determinedly set the goal of condemning and rejecting the so-called internal arrangement and the puppet Muzorewa regime which is a mockery to Africa's consciousness.

And we must offer to the Patriotic Front, the sole and legitimate representative of the Zimbabwe people, the greatest support and solidarity of the nonalined movement. [applause]

Likewise, the people of Namibia are enduring the contempt, the mockery and disrespect for UN resolutions of the South African regime with the full support of the NATO superpowers and the United States. Without any rights, the South African racist troops remain there, daring the international community and world public opinion, robbing the Namibian people of their independence and imposing on that long-suffering country a regime of Bantustans. South Africa itself constitutes the most shameful affront to the peoples of Africa and the world.

Human dignity must feel itself insulted by that repugnant fortification of the Nazi-fascist spirit which remains in the southern part of Africa where 20 million Africans are being oppressed, exploited, discriminated against and repressed by a handful of racists. Who created such a regime? [applause] Who created such a regime? Who supports it? It has been said that the South African racists can even build an atom bomb. Against whom will they use it? Against the Pretoria black ghettos? Will they use it to impede the just and inevitable liberation of the people?

Why are the Rhodesian and South African racists able to bomb almost daily with impunity Mozambique, Zambia, Angola, Botswana, murdering thousands and thousands of refugees and the citizens of those countries? Why are the Zionist aggressors equally able to bomb daily the Palestinian refugee camps and the Lebanese towns? Who has given them that right? Who has given them that power? Why are they able to use the most sophisticated weapons of destruction and death? Who supplies those weapons? Is it not true that we can observe in this an irrefutable demonstration of imperialism's aggressive role and the type of order and peace they wish for our peoples? Or is it not true that when a black child, old person, woman, an adult, a Palestinian, a Lebanese is killed that a crime has been perpetrated? Can these methods and plans be considered different from the methods and plans that fascist Germany used in its days? Nevertheless, day after day, news of genocidal acts of this type are reported to us on the cables, even on the imperialist news agencies, as if they were trying to get us used to resignedly and meekly accepting these deeds.

Another problem concerning African and world opinion is that of Western Sahara. Cuba--which has no particular quarrel with Morocco, whose government maintained diplomatic and trade relations with us even during the most acute days of the U.S. blockade against our country--focuses on the problem as a question of principles and expressed its total support for the independence of the Saharan people [applause] for believing occupation of its territory as absolutely unfounded and their aspirations for free and self-determination to be unquestionably just. Cuba was part of the commission set up by the United Nations to investigate the desires of the Saharan people prior to the conflict and was able to prove that 99 percent of the inhabitants desired independence. We congratulate the brave decision of Mauritania renouncing all territorial claims. [applause] We hope that Morocco will reconsider its policy in Western Sahara, which isolates and weakens it in the international sphere and which is being economically drained and weakened. The right to independence of the brave Saharan people and their legitimate representatives, the POLISARIO Front, should be recognized by all.

We support the people of Cyprus in their struggle against the foreign occupation of a part of their territory and in the development of peace and fraternal living together among all parts of the population of that fraternal country.

Cuba's position as regards the problems in Southeast Asia is plain and clear. Vietnam, is sacred to our people. [applause] One day we said we were willing to give even our own blood to Vietnam. No people in our age has paid such a quota of sacrifice, suffering and lives for liberty. No people made a greater contribution to national liberation. No people has contributed so much in our times to create universal consciousness against imperialism. Four times more bombs were dropped on Vietnam than were dropped during the entire World War II. The claws of the most powerful imperialist country were broken in Vietnam. [applause] Vietnam taught all oppressed nations that there is no force capable of defeating a people if it is determined to struggle for its liberty. Vietnam also struggled for the respect and dignity of all our peoples. [applause] Today that Vietnam is the victim of the intrigues, slanders and encirclement of the Yankee imperialists and the betrayal, conspiracy and aggression of the Chinese Government--Cuba provides them with their most resolute support.

Why does the U.S. Government and its allies--who now speak so much about the problem of the Vietnamese refugees who are the direct result of colonialism, underdevelopment and 30 years of war of aggression--do not on the other hand say a single word about the millions of Palestinians spread throughout the world and the hundreds of thousands of Zimbabwean, Namibian and South African refugees who are dispersed, persecuted and killed in Africa? [applause] What right does China have to give lessons to Vietnam--invading its territory, destroying its modest wealth and killing thousands of its sons? The ruling Chinese clique--which supported Pinochet against Allende, which supported South African aggression against Angola, which supported the shah, which supported Somoza, which supports and provides weapons to As-Sadat, which justifies the Yankee blockade against Cuba and the permanence of the Guantanamo Naval Base, which defends NATO, which joins with the United States and the most reactionary forces in Europe and the world--does not have prestige or morality to give lessons to anyone. [applause]

We also support the Lao People's Republic against the Chinese Government's threats of aggression and expansionism.

Cuba's position as regards the Kampuchean problem is known. We recognize the only real and legitimate government of Kampuchea which is comprised of the Revolutionary People's Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. And we support the solidarity provided by Vietnam to that fraternal country. [applause] Emphasis is placed on the fact that Vietnam sent combatants in support of the Kampuchean revolutionaries. Why is it not mentioned that the bloody clique, which took over the country with the compliance of China and imperialism, provoked and attacked Vietnam first? And there is irrefutable and documented proof of the massive killings perpetrated against Vietnamese men, women, old people and children. We condemn with all our energies the genocidal government of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. [applause] Three million dead accuse them. Even Sihanouk himself confesses that part of his family was killed. It is a shame for the progressive forces of the world that such crimes could have been committed in the name of revolution and socialism.

Despite that, Cuba, respectful of its obligations as host country, offered the two sides the accomodations needed to be present in Havana while the movement reached a decision in that respect. It cannot be explained why--while some oppose the expulsion of Egypt which allied itself to the United States and Israel, openly betraying the noble Arab cause and the Palestinian people--an attempt is being made to condemn Vietnam for its actions of legitimate defense against aggression and maintain the fiction that the bloody regime of Pol Pot, which is an affront to mankind, still exists.

The movement must preserve unity and seek peaceful solutions to any differences among its members. But it is also its duty to maintain equity, realism and political logic in its decisions. [applause] Tanzania was also forced to defend itself from Uganda's aggression and supported that country's patriots against the repressive regime. Today the revolutionary and legitimate Government of Uganda is attending this conference. [applause] Why deny that right to the People's Republic of Kampuchea? [applause]

We firmly support the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of their country. We condemn the unjust division and virtual occupation of part of its territory by North American troops. [applause] We denounce the inconsistency and falsehood of the U.S. Government's promises, which far from reducing the number of troops reinforces them and increases its war material.

Within our America, we reiterate our firm and irrevocable solidairty with the fraternal Puerto Rican people [applause] whose right to self-determination and independence is being stubbornly denied by the colonizing superpower. Puerto Rico, like Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa, Palestine and others, requires our support without hesitation or weaknesses, despite the strong pressures being constantly exerted by the United States on this issue. We support Panama's right to full sovereignty over the canal. [applause] We condemn the reactionary maneuvers aimed at obstrucing the implementation of the canal treaty. We support Belize's right to independence, [applause] which is being impeded today by the opposition and threats of the bloody and pro-Yankee satrapy-oppressing Guatemala. From the technical, cultural and historic point of view, Belize's population has nothing to do with that of Guatemala and both badly need freedom.

The new Nicaragua needs the greatest cooperation from the international community for the reconstruction of the country, which was almost destroyed by nearly half a centry of Somoza rule, the product of the Yankee Marines. It is just that we offer our solidarity. [applause] The aspirations of Bolivia--whose territories were mutilated a century ago in a war encouraged by imperialist interests--for an outlet to the sea are absolutely justified and essential, which is why we consider it to be our duty to support them. [applause] We oppose any type of colonial enclave on this hemisphere, where some still remain. Cuba also needs solidarity. Our country suffers a criminal and brutal economic blockade imposed by the United States which even includes medicine. A piece of our national territory is still under occupation by force. Has the United States the right to impede by any means our development? Has it the right to possess military bases in another country against the will of its people?

In all these topics and struggles which concern us and require our solidarity, there is a constant and invariable element and that is imperialism's action. Can our movement ignore it? Is it extremist on our part to clearly explain the facts? Even though the underdeveloped countries with great poverty, a very low standard of living and short life span are the ones which have the least to lose in a war, we cannot remain insensitive to the need for peace on our planet. That would be the same as giving up the hope for a better future for people. We do not share the thesis that a world nuclear war is inevitable. Such fatalistic and irresponsible attitude is the surest path toward mankind's annihilation by a universal holocaust.

Never before in man's lifetime has such real technological possibility existed. It is not possible that we are so insensitive that we will ignore it. It is our generation's responsibility for the first time in history to confront such risks. In today's world mountains of increasingly more deadly weapons are piling up next to mountains of problems of underdevelopment, poverty, lack of food supplies and sanitary conditions, environmental pollution, shortage of schools and housing, unemployment and explosive growth of population.

In several areas of the world natural resources of land, water, energy and raw materials are disappearing. The developed capitalist societies not only created standards of living and consumption which are wasteful and unbearable but unfortunately have spread them to a large part of the world.

Many countries in our area conceive development just a way to be and live as in New York, London or Paris. The world economic crisis, the energy crisis, inflation, depression, unemployment and one or any other form overburden the peoples and governments of a large part of the world. Very few of the members of our movement, if any, are free of these difficulties because it is precisely upon up that the major weight of these calamities falls.

The struggle for peace and for a just economic order, for an adequate solution to the oppressive problems which affect our people, is in our opinion increasingly becoming a fundamental concern of the movement of nonalined countries.

Peace, in view of the immense threats it faces, is not a matter which should be left exclusively in the hands of the great military power. Peace is possible, but world peace can be insured only to the extent that all our countries are aware and determined to fight for it. Peace--not just for one part of the world--peace for all peoples: peace for Vietnam, peace for the Palestinians, for the patriots of Zimbabwe and Namibia, for the oppressed minorities in South Africa, for Angola, for Zambia, for Botswana, for Ethiopia, for Syria, for Lebanon, for the Saharan people. [applause] Peace with justice, peace with independence, peace with freedom, peace for the powerful countries and for the small countries, peace for all continents and for all peoples. We are perfectly aware that we will not achieve it without a stubborn and resolute struggle, but we must believe in the possibility of achieving it despite imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, expansionism and the reactionary factors that still existing the world.

The strength of our united countries is very great. Never before have the forces of progress and advanced political awareness of our peoples reached such heights. Within the very imperialist and reactionary countries, important progressive forces are moving with a determination to fight for the same purposes. It can never be forgotten what an important role was played by the people of the United States and world opinion in ending the criminal imperialist war against Vietnam.

Peace, detente, peaceful coexistence and disarmament must be called for, demanded and conquered, because they will not come about spontaneously. In today's world, there is no alternative if we wish to preserve humanity.

Similarly, we must encourage every stop forward along this path. For this reason, we must hail with satisfaction the SALT II agreements between the USSR and the United States as well as the future steps which have been promised in this regard. At the same time, we must denounce the reactionary forces which support the cold war, and which, engaged in the filthy business of weapons, destruction and death, oppose ratification of those agreements in the U.S. Senate.

Let us realize, however, that these steps, although positive and important, are still far from the ideal of progressive demuclearization leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons--which in the end would be the only equitable and just thing for all nations--and the end of the arms race.

The day must come when mankind will firmly condemn production of and trafficking in arms. According to published statistics, the world annually invests over $3 billion in weapons and military expenditures, and this could be a conservative estimate. The military forces in the United States alone use 30 million tons of oil for these activities--more than the total amount of energy used by all the Central American and Caribbean countries together. In 1 year it would be possible, with $3 billion, to build 600,000 schools which could accommodate 400 million children; or 60 million comfortable houses capable of housing 300 million persons; or 30,000 hospitals with 18 million beds; or 20,000 factories capable of providing jobs for over 20 million workers; or prepare 150 million hectares of land for irrigation which, with adequate technology, could feed 1 billion persons.

This is what mankind wastes every year on military expenditures. Consider also the great expenditure of human resources in full youth, of scientific and technical resources, fuel, raw materials and other assets. This is the incredible (fabuloso) cost of the lack of true climate of trust and peace in the world.

To us Marxists, war and weapons are indissolubly linked to the system of exploitation of man by man and to the insatiable thirst which that system implies, for taking control of the natural resources of other peoples. We once said in the United Nations: If the philosophy of despoliation ends, the philosophy of war will end. Socialism does not need the production of weapons for its economy. It does not need armies to take over the resources of other peoples. If the goal of unity and fraternity among all peoples and men had already been achieved, there would be no need to attack or oppress anyone, no need for weapons to conquer freedom and defend it.

No matter how long and utopian the road might seem, no matter how harsh the reverses and even the betrayals within the progressive movement, we must never be discouraged or fail to persevere in the struggle for these objectives.

In all forums and international organizations, we must demand that we go from rhetoric to deeds.

These matters lead us into economic themes. There is a growing number of statesmen and leaders within our movement who say that there is a need for this matter to come to the forefront of our concerns.

You are statesmen who daily face the harsh tasks of your countries' economies. You know very well what the enormous difficulties are--the constant increase in the foreign debt; the scarcity of funds; the increasing cost of energy and manufactured products; unequal trade; incessant and progressive robbery by means of low prices on the foreign market for the products that are the fruit of our peoples' sweat; inflation; increasing domestic prices; the blight of social conflicts resulting from all the foregoing. Progressive governments which are carrying out a noble effort to achieve development and freedom for their countries are crushed and, at times, apparently even overwhelmed by the economic difficulties and the one-sided and antipopular conditions imposed by international loan organizations. Haven't many of you had to pay a political price because of IMF regulations? We Cubans, who have been excluded from that institution by imperialist will, are not so sure now whether or not it constituted punishment or a privilege. [applause]

There are governments which rise to power by means of a popular or revolutionary struggle and suddenly encounter the frightful conditions of poverty, indebtedness and underdevelopment which prevent them from responding to the most modest hopes of their peoples.

I do not wish to speak half-truths. I am not going to hide the fact that social difficulties are much greater when, in any of our countries, a small minority holds the basic resources in its hands while the great majority of the people lacks everything. Briefly, in a system that is essentially just, the possibilities of survival and economic and social development are incomparably greater.

There are countries in which there is economic growth but at the same time there are growing poverty, illiteracy, children without schools, malnutrition, disease, mendicancy and unemployment, showing unequivocably that something is wrong.

The underdeveloped countries--some prefer optimistically to call them developing countries when in reality there is a growing gap between their per capita income and standard of living and those of the developed countries--represent 75 percent of the world's population. Today they receive only 15 percent of the world's production and only 8 percent of industrial production. The countries in this category, which lack natural energy sources, at present have a foreign debt of over $300 billion. It is calculated that the total payment to service the foreign debt is already approximately $40 billion a year, which represents up to 20 percent of their annual exports. The average per capita income of the developed countries is now 14 times greater than that of the underdeveloped countries. In addition, we have in the underdeveloped area over 900 million illiterate adults. This situation is no longer bearable.

One of the most acute problems of the non-oil producing underdeveloped countries--which means the great majority of the countries in our movement--is the energy crisis. The oil-exporting countries, all of which belong to the underdeveloped world and almost all of which are members of the nonalined movement, should have, at all times, the support of the rest of our countries in their just demands for the revaluation of their product and an end to the unequal trade and the squandering of oil. Those countries today have much more economic potential and capacity for negotiation with the capitalist developed world. This is not the case with the non-oil producing underdeveloped countries. Sugar, bauxite, copper and the other solid minerals, peanuts, copra, hemp, tea, cashews and agricultural products in general are terribly undervalued on the world market.

The developed capitalist countries selfishly increase customs tariffs on the few products manufactured by our peoples and even subsidize merchandise which competes with ours whenever possible. This is done, for example, by the EEC and the United States with sugar. The price of equipment, machinery, industrial products and manufactured goods that we import grows constantly. The privileged exporters of those goods are constantly charging more for them. They are better able to bear the price of energy than the underdeveloped countries. They even export weapons for tens of billions of dollars annually and they often acquire oil in exchange for those weapons. The shah of Iran was one of their favorite multimillionaire clients until his just overthrow a very short time ago.

The financial surplus deriving from exported oil is basically deposited and invested in the richest and most developed countries. These funds are also used by them to acquire energy. What resources, on the other hand, are available to the non-oil producing underdeveloped countries?

It is necessary to become aware of this reality. The situation in these countries, a large number of which are members of this movement, is now truly desperate. It is necessary to reflect upon and discuss this. It is necessary to find a solution to it.

Imperialism is already maneuvering to divide us, to try to isolate the oil-producing countries from the rest of the underdeveloped countries by blaming them for the economic crisis, the exclusive cause of which is the unjust order established in the world by the imperialist system. What is even more dangerous is the attempt to disguise its aggressive plans against the oil-exporting countries.

Cuba is not introducing this topic to defend interests that affect it directly. Of course, we are suffering from the indirect effects of the international economic crisis and the low prices of our products on the Western market. But Cuba's oil supply is guaranteed by payments with sugar, the price of which is comparable to that of oil and other articles which it imports from the socialist sphere. However, we must say that if all the sugar produced in the country in the 1979 harvest, almost 11 million tons, the highest among the world's sugar-producing countries, were to have been marketed in the Western world at the prices being paid at present on the so-called world market, approximately 8 U.S. cents per pound, it would not have been enough to pay for the energy which the country consumes at present energy prices.

It is necessary to seek energy solutions, not only for the developed countries which today already consume most of the energy produced in the world but also, and fundamentally, for the underdeveloped countries. We appeal to the sense of responsibility of the large oil-exporting countries within our movement to assume with bravery, determination and audacity a wise and farseeing policy of economic cooperation, supply and investment in our underdeveloped world because your own fate will depend on ours. [applause]

I do not ask you to sacrific legitimate interests. I do not ask that you stop struggling to the maximum to achieve the development and the wellbeing of your own people. I do not ask that you fail to insure your future. I invite you to join us. I invite you to close ranks with us, to strive together for a truly new international economic order whose benefits are available to all. [applause]

No money can buy the future because the future can be found in justice, in our consciences and in the honest and fraternal solidarity of our peoples. [applause]

The solution to our countries' economic problems requires an extraordinary, responsible, conscientious and serious effort worldwide. Those of us who are gathered here represent the great majority of the peoples of the world. Let us all join together closely. Let us put together the growing forces of our vigorous movement in the United Nations and in all international forums to demand economic justice for our peoples and to bring an end to domination of our resources and the robbery of our sweat. Let us join together to demand our right to development [applause], our right to life, our right to the future.

It is time to end the building of a world economy based on the opulence of those who exploited and impoverished us yesterday and who exploit and improvish us today and on the misery and economic and social underdevelopment of the immense majority of mankind. Let there emerge from this sixth summit the will to fight and specific plans of action--deeds, not just speeches. [applause]

Perhaps my words in inaugurating this conference have not been diplomatic. Perhaps they have not conformed to protocol too well, either. However, I hope that no one will doubt that I have spoken to you with absolute sincerity. Thank you very much. [applause]

Address by Panamanian President

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[Panamanian President Dr Aristides Royo's speech at the opening session of the Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonalined Countries Movement at the Palace of Conventions in Havana--live]

[Text] Mr President: In the name of the nonalined peoples of Latin America it is my turn at this point to salute the sixth nonalined summit. For the peoples of Latin America, this movement is of great importance. It is of great importance because the nonalined movement's principles include opposition to intervention; opposition to colonialism and opposition to all forms of neocolonialism. If there is one continent which has known what exploitation, intervention, colonialism and neocolonialism are, that continent is Latin America.

I would like to point out here that throughout history our people, from the Patagonia to the Rio Grande, have been seriously ravaged. In the face of these actions, our peoples have, at times, fought by blood and fire. On other occasions they have fought using the force of reason and the force of justice [word indistinct] peace.

Years ago, a leader, a Latin American leader who was desperate because his people had been trying for a good many years to fight against the colonialist presence in one of our Latin American nations, traveled many kilometers and met someplace with Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito and told him about his desperate state. He told Tito we could no longer tolerate the colonialist presence in our midst and Marshall Tito's advice was: Go to the nonalined countries. This is why Panama joined the nonalined countries movement. That leader is Gen Omar Torrijos, who today reaffirms with his presence here the success achieved [in the struggle for] Panama's liberation. [applause]

We salute Commander Fidel Castro's words. His speech was full of motivation. His was a speech full of meaningful content, which basically includes the nonalined movement's principles. It also has the significance for what this movement can achieve if we all join hands and if we view the differences that may arise as mere incidents or accidents, but never allow them to keep us from achieving the true objectives of the movement.

Hence, we heartily rejoice that the peoples of Latin America are participating in an ever-increasing number in this movement. The entry of Suriname, Grenada, Nicaragua and Bolivia signifies the hope and faith that exist in this movement of nonalined countries. Of course, this will require duties, unity, and will demand conciliatory attitudes, but we also endeavor to use all the prudence and wisdom that will be necessary to continue confronting colonialism, apartheid, racism, and all the forms of exploitation that exist in the world.

Yesterday, and I wish to mention this, we met with Pham Van Dong, the glory of Vietnam. As we conversed my heart ached when I asked him how the problem of the Chinese was and he answered: If the Chinese do anything to us, we are prepared. My heart ached because Pham Van Dong would rather come to the movement of nonalined countries because Vietnam is a country that has been fighting for peace for more than 4,000 years and it is a country which, because it has fought wars to achieve peace, knows the high cost of peace and, therefore, finds itself in this movement.

At this time the presence of Latin American countries in the nonalined movement has another profound significance: it shows that we cannot close our political borders, that we must open ourselves to international causes that are noble.

Just as Panama has appreciated and will always appreciate the solidarity and brotherhood expressed in the nonalined movement for Panama's cause--and reiterated today by Commander Fidel Castro--that same solidarity must be reciprocated on the part of each nonalined Latin American country toward each of the noble causes that exist in Europe, Asia, Africa, and in each part of the world, so that whenever there is an injustice in any part of the world, any member of the nonalined may feel that injustice as their own and, what is more important, struggle to eradicate them.

Hence, Mr President, allow me to make an invocation at this moment so that, throughout the course of this summit and in the drafting of its resolutions, the spirit of struggle, conciliation, of continuing to preserve the veritable principles of nonalinement may prevail and that we join hands, because united we will continue to constitute a force. There is no small country and no small voice when there is a big and noble cause for which to struggle. Here there are many causes. In Latin America we still have many causes. There are causes among the same Latin American sister nations which, to the extent that we continue meeting in these conferences and relations between our countries, we will gradually solve them, always through peaceful paths. We have problems pending solution. Panama's liberation has still not been definitely achieved. We will achieve it, but in order to do so this, the nonalined movement, must help us. Argentina has still not obtained Las Malvinas [Falkland Islands] which are part of its geography. We are certain that in this movement we will find support and solidarity. There are still international causes of other countries--Belize has still not found the path leading to its total independence. In the nonalined movement we must find understanding, justice, and support. That justice and that support will also be given by the Latin American countries that belong to the nonalined movement and by all those countries who in a not too distant future will continue to join.

The scenes which we have seen in Latin American countries will never have to recur. The Platt Amendment with which the compromised Republic of Cuba was born, which justified U.S. intervention whenever order was disrupted in Cuba--we had this same Platt Amendment in Latin America, in Panama, in continental America, until we managed to wrest free of it. Many forms of the Platt Amendment still exist in our continent. Only through solidarity and unity will we wrest free of these yokes.

Another invocation, Mr President. In the economic sphere we will have to unite even more. The countries of Latin America and the brothers of Africa, Asia and other parts of the world are suffering economic attacks by the large powers against their economies. That is why we hear talk and we know that the price of copper is low and that the price of sugar is low and that the price of coffee is low and it so happens that each of the raw materials produced by our poor countries always have a poor market and are always low. But it is not a coincidence that the prices of the articles which the large powers sell us are never low. That is why we must unite so that in this form of economic respect we will attain respect for our sovereignty, our independence. On behalf of the peoples of Latin America, we call on the nonalined movement to unite in all those things that we produce, so that together with the production of authentic rebellion, together with the struggles of liberation and independence, will run parallel the struggle for our economic survival and the struggle for the respect for the work of our workers and peasants. On behalf of the nonalined peoples of Latin America who have, I reiterate, great faith in this vehicle of love and peace, which is the nonalined countries' movement, I salute this conference, thanking Cuba for its traditional hospitality and expressing my best wishes for the successful results which with wisdom, prudence and patience will be achieved at this sixth summit. Thank you.

Ghali Response to Castro Remarks

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[Remarks by Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, at the afternoon session on the opening day of the Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonalined Countries Movement at the Palace of Conventions in Havana--live, in French, with consecutive Spanish translation]

[Text] Mr Chairman, [he is interrupted by Fidel Castro]

[Castro] On a point of order, the distinguished representative of Libya has the floor.

[Libyan representative] [As the representative begins speaking an announcer states that there is no Arabic translation; Fidel Castro then speaks] have no... [he is interrupted by the Arabic translator]

[Libyan representative] I would like to present a point of order for two reasons. I was saying, Mr Chairman, that I would like to present a point of order for two reasons. First of all, in all of our previous conferences we never had a situation in which a speaker got the floor to, no, to have the right to respond to an opening speech. In the second place, Mr chairman, in accordance with a general consensus, we believe your historic remarks are an historic document among the documents of the conference, which we unanimously deem official. It is for this reason, Mr Chairman, that if the dear colleague from the Egyptian delegation wants to discuss any point, he can do so when he has the floor or at any other time. Therefore, my country's delegation presents to Your Excellency, with all due respect, the fact that we cannot create a serious precedent by permitting a delegate to respond to an opening speech. Thank you very much, Mr Chairman. [applause]

[Castro] Despite the fact that I understand the solid arguments made by the distinguished Libyan representative, I plead with you: Take into consideration the special circumstances. It is an attempt to respond to remarks of one who spoke at the opening of the conference and who is now presiding over the conference. We do not want anyone to be able to raise doubts that we fear debate, that we do not trust the firmness of our arguments or that we are going to take advantage of our position as chairman to prevent a response and to then attack us. Therefore, I plead with all of you to understand our desire to listen to the words of the distinguished Egyptian representative; therefore, I insist on giving him the floor. [applause]

[Ghali] Mr Chairman, first of all I would like to sincerely thank you for having given me the right to respond. Before using this right, allow me to congratulate you in the name of the Egyptian people for your election as president of this conference, and allow me to thank you and the Cuban people for the warm hospitality which has been shown to both the Egyptian delegation and to me personally. I promise to be very brief, Mr Chairman, in my right to respond.

This morning, I was surprised, very upset and very saddened by certain references made by you against my country. First of all, because there are old and deep relations between the Cuban and Egyptian revolutions. Secondly, because we have struggled together against colonialism in the Middle East, the Arab world and Africa. And lastly, because together in Cairo in June 1961, we created the ideological infrastructure of this movement.

If the accusations had been made by a country with which we had not had these close revolutionary ties, my delegation would not have even have thought of responding. However, since these accusations were made by Cuba--Cuba the host country, the one which is called on to guide our movement over the next three years and which is to act as conciliatory and supreme-arbitrator and not accuse or take sides--this bothers us, not so much for ourselves but rather for the movement. This should bother the authentic nonalined countries.

In addition, Mr Chairman, this hostile attitude is not new. In his welcoming speech at the opening of the ministerial meeting, your foreign minister mentioned my country in a manner which is contrary to the traditions of our nonalined conference and contradicts our Afro-Arab traditions of hospitality. This morning, you spoke of ethics, and the ethics of the nonalined movement should take the Afro-Arab ethic into consideration.

Mr Chairman, as you said this morning, no revolutionary has the right to be a coward. It is because President as-Sadat is an authentic revolutionary that he has been in front of the enemy in Jerusalem in November 1967 [as heard]. Mr Chairman, as a true revolutionary you know that one has to act and not be satisfied with gathering speeches, resolutions, slogans and applause. Mr Chairman, Egypt went to Jerusalem to liberate Palestine from Israeli colonialism. Egypt went to Jerusalem to liberate the Arab territories from military occupation. And Egypt went to Jerusalem to liberate Jerusalem, the holy city of Judaism, Christianity and Islam. [He is interrupted by Fidel Castro]

[Castro] The distinguished representative of the PLO [is given the floor] on a point of order.

[Yasir 'Arafat begins speaking in Arabic with consecutive Spanish translation] I am surprised that he who speaks of the liberation of Jerusalem is the one who sold Jerusalem for a strip of sand in the Sinai.

[Fidel then addresses Ghali] You have the floor.

[Ghali] Mr Chairman, when you condemned the Camp David agreements without waiting for the results of the negotiations, which should conclude within a few months, and, therefore, without any tangible proof because we are at the start of the talks--you committed an injustice which is not worthy of a revolutionary. I would even say that it is an anti-scientific attitude which is not in accordance with scientific socialism. You should wait for the results of our conversations.

Mr Chairman, we are going to struggle for the liberation of Palestine. In saying this, I sincerely tell you that we are the only Arab power which is truly struggling at this time in favor of Palestine.

In saying this, you can disagree with us on the process we are using to liberate the occupied Arab territories, but never, never, never can it be said that we will be or that we will become the gendarme of North American imperialism in Africa or in the world. This allegation is unworthy of a nonalined state regarding our nonalined state.

Mr Chairman, if Egypt asks for weapons today it is to continue the struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism. I take as witnesses African states and liberation movements in this hall who can tell you that we are continuing to struggle with them, hand-in-hand, to accelerate the decolonization of our continent.

If Egypt asks for weapons today, Mr Chairman, it is to assume its responsibilities as a true nonalined state which will continue the struggle despite the insinuations, accusations, and deviations [from the truth] by some who proclaim themselves to be nonalined and risk breaking the unity of our movement by renouncing in this way the reality of objectively assuming the leadership.

Mr Chairman, in the name of President as-Sadat, I declare that Egypt is willing to participate in any international conference with the Soviet Union and the United States within or without the framework of the United Nations or under the auspices of the nonalined movement. Egypt is willing to support any resolution adopted by the nonalined movement, the United Nations or by any other organization which can help the Palestinian people recover their homeland. Even more Mr Chairman, Egypt, within the framework of the nonalined movement, is willing to offer its hand to any Arab power that wants to open a dialog, equal-to-equal, to search for a total solution to the Middle East crisis.

I would like to conclude my remarks, Mr Chairman, by stating that I would have liked to have waited my turn to make my remarks to this august assembly to explain in detail the Egyptian position and the Egyptian efforts in favor of peace. However, you wished to have it another way and I could not let it go without responding to what you said, which is counter to the truth. I plead with our brothers and friends who are in this hall to recall what you already know, that Egypt is a revolutionary country, authentically nonalined and that we will continue struggling for decolonization, against neocolonialism and racial discrimination.

I could have talked about texts and found something in them--because they are familiar to us all--to tell you that authentic revolutionaries can and should frequently lay down their weapons to make their principles prevail by establishing peace, which is and which will result in the final objective of nonalinement.

Thank you very much, Mr Chairman, for having given me this opportunity to reply. Thank you. [applause]

Reply by Iraqi President

JN040804 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 4 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Havana, 4 September--In his reply to the fallacies levelled by the head of the Egyptian delegate, President Saddam Husayn called for punishing Anwar as-Sadat and his regime for relinquishing Arab rights and for betraying the Palestinian cause and the principles of the nonalined movement.

It is only the championing of rights that have gathered us here. I propose that all of you should reply to this serious falsification of history made by the Egyptian Government's representative. This constitutes a serious insult to the Arab nation, the Third World countries and to our conference; it is an insult to all.

The representative of the Egyptian Government has tried to use the bright history of the heroic and struggling Egyptian people to achieve a degree of [word indistinct]. The history of which this representative has spoken is a true history well known to us all. However, this history of struggle against imperialism, Zionism and exploitation has never been led by Anwar as-Sadat, but by struggler Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. Anwar as-Sadat has betrayed 'Abd an-Nasir's history and falsified all documents of our toiling and struggling Egyptian people.

The representative of the Egyptian Government dealt with the role the Egyptian people are playing in the liberation field. The United States was liberated from England. The United States is now in the forefront of countries harming the peoples. It is the biggest imperialist exploiter state on earth.

The history with which the Egyptian representative has dealt is a true history. However, they have betrayed the history of the Egyptian people, betrayed the trust and betrayed the history of the Arab nation. As-Sadat has betrayed the struggle and solidarity of the Third World peoples. He has betrayed the solidarity and struggle of the African leaders and peoples who have declared their solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people and severed diplomatic relations with Egypt. [as received]

Have As-Sadat and the Egyptian representative, who has just spoken, considered the rights of the African people, the rights of the Third World peoples and the rights of all countries which have declared solidarity with the Egyptian people's struggle against imperialism and Zionism? They not only reviled them but they chose another road--the road of decadence and destruction of will. It is not strange for the Egyptian ruler not to attend the nonalined conference because he is looking for another place to be with Israel.

The nonalined countries should speak the truth. What has actually and legally taken place is that part of Sinai had been freed from Israel's military control and is now under U.S. military control. This will provide facilities for U.S. bases in Sinai to harm the will of the African and Asian peoples.

Had As-Sadat and his regime only relinquished their pan-Arab [qawmi] role, it would not have been so bad. But the Egyptian regime has sold out Palestine, Sinai and the Egyptian people. The Egyptian regime has placed all Egypt at the disposal of imperialist schemes in order to use Egyptian military capabilities against the struggle of the Third World countries, specifically against the struggle of the African and Asian peoples.

By what right does the Egyptian ruler dispense with Arab interests and sovereignty? And by what right does this ruler sell Palestine? Is that not enough to persuade us that the Egyptian ruler and those collaborating with him inside Egypt are no more than petty agents of U.S. imperialism?

During the Arab summit in Baghdad in November 1978, the Arabs reaffirmed their rejection of the Camp David accords. They also agreed that the Egyptian ruler and government have deviated from the Arab nation's will and sold out Palestine. Accordingly, the conference decided to suspend Egypt's membership in the Arab League. They adopted a resolution under which all countries should be informed of the fact that the Egyptian ruler does not represent the Arab nation's will and that he is not entitled to sell the Palestine issue.

Recalling these facts aims at pointing out the degree of harm the Egyptian ruler has done to the Arab nation and the degree of falsification this ruler and his representatives are carrying out even in this place.

Gentlemen, I call on you to reply to this insult, to reply to this falsification and to champion right. It is the championing of rights that has gathered us here; and it is the victory of the struggling people that has gathered us. I deem it fit that this conference should give the Egyptian ruler and government what they deserve. Peace be with you, and may God have mercy upon you.

TANJUG on 'Procedural Debate'

LD0410702 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2255 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana--Moussa Tracre, the president of Mali, demanded then from the chairman that this debate be stopped. In the view of the Mali president "we have gone beyond the agenda a long time ago." "I thought," the head of Mali said, in turning to the Chairman Fidel Castro, "that the democratic spirit would be respected and that the speech by the Egyptian delegate in connection with the procedure will not grow into a political debate. Therefore, we should immediately return to our agenda."

Ebrahim Yazdi, the Iranian foreign minister, was the next speaker in this debate "in line with the procedural procedure." He very harshaly attacked the Egyptian delegation in particular for accepting the shah after his departure from Iran. Yazdi said that with the fall of the monarchy in Iran, the Israeli-American agency for the struggle against the Arabs "has had to move from Tehran," and he went on to add that "this agency has now settled in Cairo." According to Yazdi, the Egyptian regime "has betrayed the Arabs, the Muslims and all of mankind."

Two more speakers were on the chairman's list for this "procedural debate."

The head of the Angolan delegation, Minister of Foreign Affairs Lopo dos Santos, then joined those speakers who had condemned the Egyptian attitude and the speech by Butrus Ghali, its minister of state for foreign affairs. Lopo dos Santos then asked why Egypt had not taken into consideration the attitudes of other Arab countries, and who was it who had empowered President as-Sadat to (?embark) in Jerusalem allegedly on his struggle for the liberation of the Palestinians. "Palestine has never given him that right," the Angolan foreign minister stressed and underlined that President Fidel Castro as well as all the other participants in this summit should feel offended by the words spoken by Egyptian Minister Butrus Ghali.

In a very short speech, Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong supported Castro's condemnation of Egypt. He added that all "who defend honor from betrayal" could support this.

Among the speakers then was the president of the Republic of Congo, Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, who also extended full support to Fidel Castro's speech this morning and in particular to his assessment of the Camp David agreements. The head of the Egyptian delegation, the Congolese president said, is leading us astray. Precisely after the so-called peace treaty an even greater aggression by Israel, and even greater genocide in southern Lebanon took place.

Today Egypt is, the Congolese president says, completely isolated in Africa, in the Arab world. Egypt was very wrong in its expectations because "Zionism does not change its nature." The list of speakers in this "procedural debate" having been "exhausted," Chairman Fidel Castro went over to the next point on the agenda which dealt with the election of the bureau of the summit. The place of the chairman goes to Cuba as the host country. On the basis of the recommendations of the ministerial conference, the bureau has 20 deputy chairmen: Bangladesh, the DPRK, India, Malaysia, the PLO, Singapore, Syria, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Congo, SWAPO, Uganda, Zambia, Guyana, Grenada, Nicaragua, Panama, Yugoslavia and Cyprus.

The general rapporteur is Suriname and the chairmen of the political and economic committees are Iraq and Mozambique, respectively.

Ex officio member of the bureau is Sri Lanka, the coordinator of the activity of the movement between the fifth and sixth summits. The place of the general secretary went to vice minister of foreign affairs of the host country, Ricardo Alarcon.

Coordinating Bureau Expansion

PA031250 Paris AFP in Spanish 0137 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 2 Sep (AFP)--It was officially announced here today that the conference of nonalined ministers agreed today to expand its Coordinating Bureau from 25 to 35 members.

Lisandro Otero, Cuban Government information spokesman for the conference, added that in the 40-minute meeting at which this decision was made, the members did not decide on the geographical distribution of the new seats.

Otero added that consultations were continuing regarding the question of Kampuchea and that new meetings will be held during the summit deliberations which will begin tomorrow at 1000 (1400 GMT).

Otero added that UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim might speak, in addition to spokesmen from Sri Lanka and Cuba.

DRAFT AGENDA OF NONALINED COUNTRIES' SUMMIT

LD021045 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0902 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, Sept. 2 (TANJUG)--The following draft agenda has been set for the sixth summit of 93 nonalined countries, in which will participate also 12 observer countries and 8 guest countries, as well as some twenty observers from the United Nations and other international organizations, it has officially been announced here:

1. Opening of the conference.

2. Election of the officers of the conference.

3. Applications for the admission of new members and for participation by observers and guests.

4. Report of the chairman of the fifth conference of heads of state or government of non-aligned countries.

5. Adoption of the agenda.

6. Recommendations of the conference of foreign ministers held in Havana.

7. Organization of work.

8. Strengthening of the role and policy of non-alignment as an independent, positive and equitable alternative to bloc policies and great-power rivalries in international relations.

9. General review and appraisal of the international political situation and of the measures of solidarity of the non-aligned countries in the implementation of their policy and decisions with particular reference to:

(1) the situation in southern Africa--Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, the system of apartheid, the aggression of the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia against the front-line states and assessment and implementation of the decisions adopted at the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau in Maputo; (2) the question of Western-Sahara; (3) other colonial issues and intensification of the struggle to combat colonialism, racism and racial discrimination, question of Comoros, liberation of Malta, new concerted efforts of the nonaligned countries of Mediterranean; (4) the question of Palestine (5) the situation in the Middle East; (6) Latin American issues; (7) the question of Cyprus;

(8) the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace; (9) the Mediterranean as a zone of peace and co-operation; (10) promotion of positive trends in international relations, efforts to bring about a relaxation of international tension, democratization of international relations and the universal application of the principles of peaceful co-existence; (11) non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of states; (12) peaceful settlement of disputes between non-aligned countries on the basis of the United Nations Charter and the principles and decisions of the non-aligned movement, including the recommendations of the ministerial conference in Belgrade; (13) the question of Korea; (14) situation in Southeast Asia; (15) disarmament and its implications for international security and economic and social development. Implementation of the decisions of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament convened on the initiative of the non-aligned countries.

10. General review and appraisal of the world economic situation, international economic relations and the position of developing countries in the world economy, and intensification of efforts by non-aligned and other developing countries for the establishment of the new international economic order, with special reference to:

(A) the negotiations in the United Nations system for the establishment of the new international economic order; (B) assessment of the fifth session of UNCTAD; (C) the contribution of the non-aligned movement to the formulation, in the context of the establishment of the new international economic order, of an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade; (D) formulation of guidelines for the preparations for and the joint stand of non-aligned and other developing countries at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1980; (E) the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea; (F) the position of the least developed countries; (G) the position of the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries.

11. Analysis of the measures and further action including programmes of mutual assistance, designed to strengthen the solidarity and social and economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries, taking into consideration the reports of the co-ordinating countries on:

Raw materials, trade, transport and industry, financial and monetary cooperation, scientific and technological development, technical cooperation and consultancey services, food and agriculture, fisheries, telecommuncations, insurance, health, employment and development of human resources, tourism, transnational corporations, sports, international cooperation for economic development, non-aligned solidarity fund for social and economic development, research and information system, role of women in development, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, international centre for public enterprises.

12. Strengthening of the efficacy of the United Nations in the promotion and preservation of international peace and security and equitable international co-operation and the enhancement of the pivotal role of non-aligned countries in the United Nations system.

13. Ways and means for the strengthening of unity, solidarity and cooperation among non-aligned countries on the basis of the principle of non-alignment and improving the functioning of, and decision-making in, the non-aligned movement with reference to initiatives taken at the conference of ministers of foreign affairs in Belgrade relating to agenda item 15.

14. Cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of information and concerted action by them directed towards the establishment of a new, more just and effective world information and communication order.

15. Further gatherings of non-aligned countries, including the date and venue of the seventh conference (?of heads) of state or government of non-aligned countries.

16. Composition and mandate of the Co-ordinating Bureau.

17. Other matters.

TANJUG: STATUS OF GUANTANAMO BASE TO BE DEBATED

LD021215 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0948 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 2 (TANJUG)--The question of closing the U.S. military base in Guantanamo, southeastern Cuba, will be raised during the debate at the sixth conference of the heads of state or government, the Cuban representatives set out today.

The withdrawal of the U.S. Armed Forces from Cuban territory in Guantanamo featured also in the first draft of the sixth nonalined summit's final document prepared by the Cuban delegation. The participants in the sixth summit are expected, as has been the case on earlier occasions, to support Cuba's request that the foreign troops stationed in Guantanamo contrary to the country's wish be withdrawn from its territory.

Nearly 3,000 U.S. soldiers are at the moment stationed in the Guantanamo Base, which employs about 500 non-resident Cuban workers.

REPORTAGE ON DEBATES, RESULTS OF MINISTERIAL MEETING

Address by Cypriot Foreign Minister

NC010953 Nicosia Public Information Office in English 30 Aug 79 NC

[Address by Cypriot Minister of Foreign Affairs Rolandhis to the 30 August nonalined foreign ministers meeting in Cuba on behalf of the European group]

[Text] Mr President, In a world torn by controversy, conflict and devastation, the oasis of a summit such as this one is always welcome. Tens of thousands of man-hours will be spent once more in search for the formula to ease disputes, to soothe passions and to alleviate suffering on an international scale.

It is a difficult formula to contrive and implement, because it runs counter to human nature, which is unfortunately characterised in many of its manifestations by greed, expansionism and lack of respect for justice. After all, this is why this movement was created. The founding fathers knew of the difficulties that would be encountered in the effort to create a new political and economic order. They did not consider their task an unpleasant predicament. They considered it an honour. They acted with perseverance and excellence. They never hesitated and never faltered. They dynamically went ahead and gave the movement gigantic dimensions of quality and size.

I am very proud, dear colleagues, to have the privilege to express to the distinguished foreign minister of Cuba and to the Government of Cuba the sincere appreciation of the European group for hosting this conference. Being a Cypriot I have an additional reason to express this appreciation in an exceptionally warm tone. In the case of Cyprus, a classic case of aggression and occupation of a small country by a much stronger and bigger neighbour, Cuba gave, by her solid support and her dedication to principles, a particular meaning to the word "solidarity". I therefore express my thanks both as a Cypriot and as a European.

Europe is an old and experienced continent, Mr President. In the long years of her history she has tasted triumph, humiliation, idealism, political intrigue, affluence and calamity. But never before has she felt so intensely the need to interrelate her fortunes with the rest of the world, where the presence of the non-aligned is dominant. Never before has she realised so clearly that the world consists of nations with interwoven interests and that prosperity has to be global if it is to be permament.

We, the members of the European delegations, feel to be your emissaries to Europe and vice-versa and to have the duty to build and foster the Euro-non-aligned relations in the best possible way.

Mr President, The summit which starts next week is a difficult one. It is a "must" that we face successfully the difficulties. It is a further "must" that the movement emerges from this summit fortified and more prestigious than ever before. The non-aligned movement is too precious to be jeopardized for any considerations. The question is not whether we shall be remembered for achieving the survival of the movement. The question is whether those who may remember us one day will survive.

Address by Panama's Ozores

PA310357 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 30 Aug 79 PA

[From Adan Castillo's special report from Havana, Cuba--presumably recorded]

[Text] The Latin American peoples, who since the creation of the United Nations have made history in connection with the anticolonial struggle and through the weight of their numbers promoted the vigorous liberating current of Africa and Asia, have a deep faith in the nonalined countries movement, Panamanian Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Ozores stated this morning.

The Panamanian foreign minister saluted the presidency at the opening session of the foreign ministers meeting. Ozores took the floor in the name of the Latin American group. Dr Ozores added that this trust, latent in the consciences of the large Latin American masses, has been vitally stimulated by the celebration of this sixth summit in Cuba, in Latin American territory, and has been gallantly expressed by the introduction of fresh dynamism into the movement through the admission of seven hemispheric countries--Bolivia, Grenada, Nicaragua and Suriname as full-fledged members, and Costa Rica, Dominica and St Lucia as observers.

In saluting Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, president of the ministerial meeting, Ozores said this event has opened under the best auspices and is of singular significance not only because of the important topics included on its agenda but because its celebration on Cuban territory will have an extraordinary impact on the Latin American peoples, who for the first time in their history are seeing an event of this magnitude being held in Latin America with such dignity and nobility.

To the many titles that history and geography have generously ascribed to Havana, the Panamanian foreign minister said, they now add that of capital of the nonalined world, which comprises two-thirds of mankind.

Ministers Approve New Members

FL311127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 31 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the nonalined foreign ministers met in plenary session and approved the Coordinating Bureau's recommendations for admission of Nicaragua, Grenada, Iran, Bolivia, Pakistan, Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and Suriname. Likewise, the recommendations dealing with the attendance of Costa Rica, Dominica, the Philippines and St Lucia as observers were approved.

Membership Expands to 96

FL311233 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1137 GMT 31 Aug 79 FL

[Text] With the new admissions approved by the nonalined countries movement's foreign ministers meeting, the number of member countries in this sixth summit conference will increase to 96 from the previous 89. During the first day of deliberations the foreign ministers agreed to postpone the debate on the Kampuchea membership for today's sessions, which will take place in one of the halls of this capital's Palace of Conventions. During yesterday's meeting Mozambique and Iraq were elected vice chairmen and Suriname as reporter.

Iraqi Resolution on Economic Order

JN311739 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Havana, 31 August--Iraq has called for the establishment of a new international economic order that would enable the nonalined and developing countries to control their natural and economic resources. In a draft resolution presented to the foreign ministers meeting today, Iraq stressed the need to rectify international economic relations, which are currently based on biased and unjust principles. The Iraqi draft resolution emphasized the principle of a nation's supremacy over its own natural resources and economic sectors, particularly in terms of nationalization measures.

Ministers Debate Kampuchean Issue

LD312122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Havana--The foreign ministers have adopted today, at their morning session, the proposed 13-point agenda. In the afternoon the political and economic committees start their work, and the ministerial conference will continue its work in the plenum. In their capacity as editorial groups, the two working bodies of the conference should work out the final drafts of the final documents. As reported, the Economic Committee will immediately be divided into two groups which will be involved in working out the draft economic document and action program of the sixth summit.

At the beginning of the morning session, the chairman, Isidoro Malmierica (Cuba), raised the question of the presence of guests at all plenary sessions of the conference. A debate on the subject was started, and several countries took part, including Cyprus, Kuwait, Malta, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Liberia, Panama, India and others. All these countries spoke in favor of the presence of guests, the question was taken off the agenda and the guests took their places in the conference hall. Such wide-ranging participation in the debate on a superficially procedural question demonstrates the general conviction that nonalined policy is spreading its influence and global character to its guests.

The ministers then began their discussion of the Coordinating Bureau's report, adopted when the Coordinating Bureau met here on the 28th and 29th of August as a preparatory committee. The first subject from this report to be discussed was the absence of the delegation from Democratic Kampuchea, as the preparatory committee had passed this on to the ministers. The debate on this question is evidently continuing and, in the view of observers, will probably figure as the main theme in the ministers' afternoon session, too.

Split Over Kampuchea Widens

PA311945 Paris AFP in English 1916 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Havana, Aug 31 (AFP)--Singapore and Cuba today reflected the growing split between foreign ministers at the nonaligned conference hire in speeches over Kampuchean representation. Foreign Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam urged the closed doors conference to admit the Chinese-supported Democratic Kampuchean regime, a view that reflected the wishes of many of the delegates, sources said. But Cuban ambassador to the United Nations Raul Roa Kouri opposed this, in line with Havana's determination either to keep the chair empty or get the Vietnamese-backed regime of Heng Samrin admitted, the sources added.

Meanwhile, Liberian Foreign Minister Cecil Dennis told Agence France Presse that the African group had not established a position on Kampuchea. The dominant African group was planning "on perhaps holding a meeting and consulting" on the question.

On the Middle East problem and the Arab ministers move to oust Egypt from the nonaligned movement, Mr Dennis said: "We think this question is well defined and (the African group) should be guided by the decisions and scope of the resolutions adopted by the heads of state and government in Monrovia." Liberia is chairman of the OAU, whose summit last July condemned separate agreements but did not name Egypt.

The minister's emphasis on the fact that the group "should be guided," rather than "would be," appeared to confirm that the summit division over Egypt's expulsion is equally affecting the "moderate" African group. Six countries--Angola, Algeria, Mozambique, Benin, Guinea, Bissau and Ethiopia--oppose the conciliatory stance, sources said here.

Later a high-ranking Cuban source confirmed Cuba's determination to keep the Kampuchean seat empty, unless the heads of state summit after the ministers conference decided to admit the Vietnamese-backed regime. The sources said Cuba was almost 100 percent confident it would succeed in keeping Democratic Kampuchea out.

More on Kampuchea Debate

FL011309 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Sep 79 FL

[Text] After remarks by the majority of the representatives of the countries participating in the nonalined foreign ministers meeting as regards the question of Kampuchean representation, no consensus was arrived at yet. The presentations will continue today.

Yesterday's session began around 1100 hours (1500 GMT) dealing with the first point on the countries invited to the meetings and agreeing that these will participate in the conferences which are held in open session. In the afternoon session the political and economic committees began meeting behind closed doors in various halls at the Palce of Conventions. The Iraqi representative heads the Political Committee while the Mozambican representative heads the Economic Committee.

One of the most widely commented presentations at the ministers meeting was the one made by Raul Roa Kouri, Cuban [UN] representative, on the Kampuchean question. Roa stated that the so-called Democratic Kampuchea of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime is an inexistent and fantasmagorical state, and that the only state that exists for Cuba is the one in Phnom Penh. He added that on this subject Cuba has not acted unilaterally, but rather it has acted in accordance with the nonalined procedures, letting the conference finally decide the question.

The ministerial meeting concluded at 2100 hours (0100 GMT on 1 September) with the meeting to resume today at 1100 (1500 GMT). It was reported that up to yesterday there were 54 foreign ministers present, and it was expected that the figure would today rise to 61. Up to the moment 624 foreign newsmen have been accredited to Cuba to cover the sixth summit.

Meeting Continues 1 Sep

FL011417 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Sep 79 FL

[Excerpts] The foreign ministers meeting which continues meeting today Saturday 1 September at the Palace of Conventions, is in the opinion of some participating diplomats studying an agenda which is too extensive and it is possible that the work be extended through tomorrow Sunday 2 September.

The essential objective of the foreign ministers meeting is to alleviate as much as possible the summit agenda, although some experts believe that the profound conclusions will be made by the chiefs of state or government.

It is the general opinion of the press media covering the sixth summit that the draft of the final declaration presented by Cuba as the host country reflects the essential of the world situation and confirms the principles of unity and the anti-imperialist struggle of the nonalined movement.

Further Debate, Yugoslav Address

LD011144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0327 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 1, (TANJUG)--The representatives of new delegations spoke at this afternoon's session of the ministerial conference, in the general debate on the absence of Democratic Kampuchea's delegation. Although one division of this issue was begun this morning and has been underway for [figure indistinct] hours now, the list of speakers has not yet been exhausted. As [words indistinct] should be given the opportunity to set out their views, publicly and clearly, on this complex and controversial issue.

The speakers in today's debate included Yugoslavia's Foreign Affairs Secretary Josip Vrhovec, who set out the principled stand held by Yugoslavia, emphasizing that the Kampuchean problem represents an [word indistinct] of the crisis in Southeast Asia. This crisis, Vrhovec said, must be resolved in a political manner, on the basis of nonaligned principles, equal security for all countries in the region, as well as through the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territories of others, and along with the free choice of the Kampuchean people.

The debate on Kampuchea was conducted within the fifth point of the preparatory committee's report stating that the committee, according to the assessment of the chairman, did not reach a solution regarding varying opinions among a number of delegations with contrary views, as stated in the report.

Vietnam's representative also took the floor in the debate. In condemning the overthrown regime of the Democratic Kampuchea he spoke of the current situation and reasons for Vietnam's military engagement supporting the present regime. In this he said that during last year's nonaligned ministerial meeting in Belgrade, Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka prevented the conference to declare itself on Kampuchea.

Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec in his speech rejected the accusation of such an action allegedly taken by Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka. On the contrary, Yugoslavia's efforts were aimed towards reaching a peaceful solution to the conflict in Southeast Asia. Because of this, former Yugoslav Foreign Federal Secretary Milos Minic visited Phnom Penh and Hanoi.

The afternoon debate resembled in many aspects earlier debates on the same question in the preparatory committee. Careful observers have not noted, so far at least, any changes in individual delegations' stands. Since, judging by an overall impression, the situation because of which the preparatory committee decided to leave this question to the ministers is repeating itself, the solution to the problem cannot be foreseen at present. Stands set forth so far can for the most part be reduced to the following: the representation of the Democratic Kampuchea or the regime in Phnom Penh, the formula of the so-called "empty chair" intended for Kampuchea, and finally, the possibility of concluding the debate without reaching a solution.

This is the reason for various suggestions and proposals on the formation of an ad hoc committee, the opening of consultations, the engagement of the bureau. It was agreed, however, to continue the debate with the list of speakers still open.

In addition to the ministerial plenary session, the first session of the Political Committee was also held today. The committee discussed the draft final document of the summit conference.

Consultations also continued on the regional distribution of the ten additional seats in the future Coordinating Bureau. Namely, a few days ago it was decided for the Coordinating Bureau to have 35 instead of 25 members so as to insure a better representation of all regions in the movement whose membership has grown from 86 to 93 full members.

The next ministerial conference session is scheduled for tomorrow morning when the debate on Kampuchea will continue.

Address by Iranian Minister

JN012113 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Sep 79 JN

[Text] The foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ebrahim Yazdi, delivered a speech at the nonalined foreign ministers conference in Havana, in which he referred to Iran's strategic position and the Iranian people's longstanding desire for nonalinement. He said: During his premiership in the years 1951-53, our late national leader, Dr Mossadeq, pursued a neutral and nonalined foreign policy. This policy continued until he was overthrown by a U.S.-inspired coup, engineered by the CIA. This policy by Mossadeq made him popular not only among Iranians but among African and Asian states as well.

Yazdi said that the deposed shah of Iran, by joining the Baghdad Pact, which was created by the United States in 1951, had trodden on the traditions of the kings who preceded him. Thus he turned Iran into a U.S. base.

Referring to the revolutionary victories achieved by Iran as a result of its Islamic revolution, Yazdi said: These victories have put an end to 2,500 years of oppression. They have also achieved the hopes and aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the Iranian people.

Foreign Minister Yazdi said: Iran's membership in the nonalined movement did not take place easily. Our people have paid a high price for liberation from the Pahlavi oppression and imperialist hegemony. He said that more than 500,000 Iranians were imprisoned during the deposed shah's reign for opposing the shah and U.S. domination over military affairs in Iran. During that period, more than 2,000 young men and women were executed officially and publicly.

Yazdi added: The deposed shah had his secret police, known as SAVAK, which was trained by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, and the Israeli espionage service, MOSSAD. Despite this, our people triumphed over the deposed shah and U.S. imperialism, without receiving any assistance from the superpowers.

Foreign Minister Yazdi declared: Our new foreign policy, which is based on nonalinment, is in fact a beginning for Iran's effective role in anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist and antiracist movements in all parts of the world. He said: In addition to joining the group of nonalined states, we now consider ourselves partners in the struggle waged by the oppressed and deprived peoples of the world to bring about a world free of the remnants of imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and racism.

Western Sahara Issue Debated

LD021200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 2, (TANJUG)--The afternoon session of the ministerial conference ended here last night--that is, early this morning, central European time. Although the conference was scheduled to end work last night, another session will, as agreed, be held this afternoon.

At their afternoon session, the ministers adopted a draft agenda for the sixth summit. Morocco previously requested, however, that the issue of the Western Sahara be omitted from the agenda and a debate on this subject ensued. The participation of 44 speakers in the debate demonstrated that a few countries only support Morocco's request, while the overwhelming majority, Yugoslavia included, considers that involved is a question which falls within the framework of the decolonization struggle. Accordingly, Chairman Malmierca of Cuba concluded that the problem of the Western Sahara should be left on the draft agenda for the summit.

After adopting the summit draft agenda, the ministers ended the session somewhat before 9100 p.m. Havana time, today. The ministerial conference session is to begin at 4100 p.m. Havana time.

What is left for today, it has been learned, is to adjust stands on the item of the non-participation of Democratic Kampuchea's delegation in the work so far. Consultations on the subject will continue in the meantime. Before today's session opens, the conference secretariat and chairman are also to prepare a report on the ministerial session. The report will be submitted to the summit.

Foreign Ministers Conference Ends

FL031029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The last session of the nonalined countries movement foreign ministers conference ended yesterday. The session lasted only 40 minutes. Our reporter Lino Betancourt has more details on the last session.

[Begin Betancourt recording] During this session, it was approved that the Coordinating Bureau have 35 members, in other words, that the bureau's representation be increased with 10 more countries. The bureau now has 25 members. The regional distribution of members for the Coordinating Bureau still is under consultation since no decision was made in this regard. The question of Kampuchea's representation in the nonalined movement likewise remains under consultation. It was announced that Isidoro Malmierca, chairman of the foreign ministers conference, would convene another ministerial-level meeting simultaneously with the nonalined sixth summit conference in order to discuss this question again. Lastly, the foreign ministers conference reporter read his report which was approved after a few amendments were introduced by various countries. [end recording]

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS TO PREPARE FINAL DRAFT DOCUMENT

Will 'Elaborate' on Cuban Draft

LD010834 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0450 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 1 (TANJUG)--At the first session of the sixth nonalined summit's Economic Committee, which lasted late into the night, a draft economic declaration and action programme for [word indistinct]--prepared by the summit's host country--have been accepted as the basis for the elaboration of the final texts. In setting out their views, the participants in the debate, as reported, stressed both the strong and weak points of the Cuban text. The majority pointed out that both the text's structure and substance need to be improved. The majority of the thirty-two speakers at today's committee session, one of whom was the Yugoslav delegation's representative Anton Vratusa, emphasized that particular attention must be devoted in the conference document to economic cooperation among the nonalined and other developing countries. In a situation when multilateral negotiations between the developed and the underdeveloped are inactive the nonalined and the developing countries must seek the solution to their development problems primarily in relying on their own forces, it was stated at the session.

Representatives of a number of countries commented that the Cuban version of the document does not sufficiently reflect nonalined views regarding important problems in international economic relations. According to the Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA's interpretation, the document stresses that "imperialism represents the major obstacle to developing countries development". Participants in today's debate assess that, [word indistinct] this is correct, but that it is also one-sided because the Eastern countries, and not only the Western industrial countries, also have negative stand towards proposals and demands of the developing countries. At a recent U.N. Trade and Development Conference in Manila it was stated that the developed countries of both political military-economic groups represent a unanimous bloc opposing the developing countries demands--each from its positions and guided by its own interests.

The session stressed that the conference document must devote more attention than is given in the host-country's draft to the problems of the least developed developing countries and, especially, to the group of countries most seriously affected by the world economic crisis and the existing inequitable conditions in the world economy. The [word indistinct] countries are included in this group. A number of participants spoke about the energy problem as one of the most important fields of cooperation among the nonalined and developing countries.

Cuban Draft of Economic Declaration

FL010100 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 31 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The draft of the final declaration for the sixth summit which was drawn up by Cuba as regards to the economic chapter, states that the economic problems confronting the developing countries have continued worsening since the fifth summit conference.

The text states that this is the result of the deepening world economic crisis which originated in the developed market economy countries, with the adverse affects being transferred to the developing countries through international trade and monetary and financial relations. It reiterates that imperialism has been and still is the principal obstacle to developing countries' progress. In the time they have used their neocolonial policy they have established new exploitation mechanisms by which they try to take advantage of the international negotiation processes nor their own ends.

Another section of the document reiterates the profound concern for the insignificant advances made in the negotiations taking place for restructuring international economic relations. The draft of the final declaration expressly condemns the weakening and distorting practices adopted by the major developed countries which are participating in the North-South dialogue trying to conserve the privileges by which they are favored in their relations with the developing countries. The document warns that to achieve concrete results in the negotiations it is necessary for those developed countries to adopt new policies for true and effective cooperation with the developing countries. The draft states that the aforementioned policies are to revitilize the resurgence of relations based on justice and equality, because if they are not so the negotiations are inexorably doomed to failure.

Another part of the text of the final declaration emphasizes that the establishment of a new international economic order implies a fundamental restructuring of the world economy. At the same time it rejects the manifestation, in light of past experience, that such restructuring can be achieved simply through the free play of the market place.

The draft of the final declaration drawn up by Cuba asks the developed countries to carry out global consultations within the United Nations on their economic policies in view of the great impact those policies have on the world economy. The aforementioned proposal is destined to achieve consistency among short-and long-term policies so that they can lead to the instrumentation of the new international economic order.

Another part of the economic declaration expresses the profound discontent with the protectionistic measures introduced by certain developed countries over the last few years in sectors in which the comparative advantages have been altered. It reiterates that the developed countries should eliminate the protectionistic and other types of existing barriers and to refrain from establishing new ones, and to form policies and introduce the necessary readjustments and modifications to achieve the objectives proclaimed at the Lima conference.

Later on it is stated that this has been one of the most pressing factors in the world economic imbalance. It also reiterates the concern for the extraordinary increase in the foreign debt incurred by the developing countries, and especially the unseen debt resulting from national energy needs.

The draft of the final declaration for the sixth summit which was drawn up by Cuba points out that the struggle for the new international economic order is an important effort being made by the developing countries to achieve international economic relations which are just and equitable. It energetically reiterates that the nonalined countries are historically pledged to the need to intensively cooperate at the international level in the search for collective and reciprocal benefits. The document states that one has to prevent the increase of international economic relations which inevitably lead to an increase in international trade and the scientific and technical revolution, producing a more accentuated dependency by developing countries. It also strongly opposes all foreign attempts at limiting the possibilities of development for the nonalined countries and other developing countries.

The draft of the final declaration emphatically states that the hour has come when the nonalined countries and other developing countries should take the experiences of the multiple and repeated failures of the negotiations and act consistently. It adds that in face of the aggressive strategy this requires that they oppose with their cohesion and determination to struggle to obtain a real restructuring of international economic relations.

It is indispensible to adopt new and more effective measures and energetic responses to the weakening tactics and maneuvers employed to divide them. The draft of the final declaration believes that it is imperative that the nonalined countries movement carefully review the measures included in the new international economic order to determine which ones are absolute priorities for change and around which the struggle and unity should be centered.

Another chapter of the economic declaration supports the action program agreed to at the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and it calls on all states to comply with it and systematically analyze the results. The text drawn up by Cuba points to the role of governments as the main executors of the action program and as the promoters to carry out the scientific and technological development programs. It states that the scientific and technological development programs should be closely tied to but be independent of the national development programs. It also points to the need to affect profound structural changes of economic and social in nature as the only way to assure the harmonious start of scientific and technical programs which will be harmonious and balanced, with the results benefiting the entire population.

The document drawn up by Cuba for the sixth summit reiterates the condemnation issued at the fifth summit conference on the policies and practices followed by the transnational enterprises in the developing countries where they operate. In this sense it reaffirms the view that the transnational enterprises play a double role as regards the developing countries--on the one hand they serve as an instrument to accentuate and perpetuate exploitation and dependency of the developing countries; and on the other hand in the search for super-earnings by any means, they use up the resources, violate sovereignty and evade national legislatures. At the same time they distort the cultural patterns using extortion, promoting corruption and causing structural deformations which conspire against development and political and economic independence of the nonalined countries and other developing countries.

The draft of the final declaration reiterates the inalienable right of the developing countries to exert their full sovereignty over their natural resources and economic activities. It reaffirms the right and duty of all nonalined countries to assist individually and collectively and with the means they believe pertinent, those nonalined countries which are subjected to pressure or coersion resulting from the exercise of their legitimate and sovereign rights. It also points out the need for the nonalined countries to adopt the necessary measures to assure effective control over the key sectors of their economy to obtain a harmonious and balanced development. It also reiterates support for those countries that are still under colonial domination and subjected to foreign occupation or domination, racial discrimination, apartheid or other exploitative practices.

The draft of the final declaration for the sixth summit which has been drawn up by Cuba stresses the imperative need for the nonalined countries and other developing countries to accelerate technical and economic cooperation among themselves as an essential means of encouraging their development. It is recalled that the action program for economic cooperation was the first effective and integral action program for mutual cooperation and exchange among the nonalined countries and other developing countries.

The document reiterates that in the field of economic cooperation covered by the nonalined movement action program, other developing countries can also participate. In this sense it reiterates the invitation issued by the nonalined countries and other developing countries to cooperate with the coordinating countries and adopt, after consultations, the measures which apply the decisions agreed upon.

The document drawn up by Cuba for the sixth summit states that it is necessary for the nonalined countries to maintain the initiative as regards international economic cooperation, taking into consideration limited results of the negotiations between the developed and developing states. The draft of the final declaration points to the role of the nonalined movement as the central forum for drawing up and adopting decisions by the developing countries as regards international cooperation. It stresses the need that there be necessary coordination in carrying out the measures adopted in the nonalined movement action program and the ones projected by the Group of 77. In this sense it reiterates the ideas expressed at the Coordinating Bureau meetings in New Delhi, Havana and Colombo and at the foreign ministers conference dealing with the central and catalystic functions of the nonalined countries in the Group of 77.

Committee Forms Two Working Groups

LD040714 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0045 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 3 (TANJUG)--At the afternoon session today, the Economic Committee of the sixth summit--which now functions as the editing committee of the draft document--agreed to hold sessions in the coming days in two working groups: the group for the economic declaration and the group for the cooperation action program. Chairman of the committee, Sergio Vieira (Mozambique), said that over 300 amendments to the economic section of the final document had been received. The amendments refer to 85 of the total 99 paragraphs of the declaration. Some of the proposed amendments suggest only better, or more adequate, formulation of the positions of the declaration; others refer to the fields the Cuban version of the document does not contain. But there are also amendments which mean fundamental changes of and supplements to the assessments presented by the host country. However, Viera is reported to have told the committee that many amendments do not involve fundamental changes, i.e. will not provoke much debate. The members of the committee agreed for the secretariat to prepare for the session tomorrow, scheduled for 10 o'clock in the morning, a comparative review of all the amendments submitted, which will facilitate work since many proposals contain almost identical or similar forumations and suggestions for changing or supplementing the Cuban text.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE OPENS DEBATE ON DRAFT FINAL DOCUMENT

Non-Bloc Orientation Emphasized

LD011144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0343 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, Sept 1, (TANJUG)--The work of the Political Committee of the non-aligned ministers conference opened here this afternoon with a general debate on the new version of the sixth summit's draft final declaration, a draft drawn up by Cuba as the host [word indistinct]. During today's discussion, it has been learned, the view prevailed that it is indispensable for the final declaration above all to stress at the outset the basic elements of thepolicy of non-alignment, to give a fundamental assessment of current world political trends and a political assessment of the quantitative and qualitative importance of the expansion of thepolicy and movement of non-alignment. The document, it was noted, should not open with a comment on the situation in any specific region of the world. It was also urged that the document better state the positive value of the policy of non-alignment and that a greater effort be made to adjust the document's terminology with the terminology of previous non-aligned summits. The discussion is to enable all delegations to set out their general views on the orientation, structure and substance of the final document, before the actual editing of the document begins.

As reported, the Political Committee's makeup was first announced at the outset of its first session. Iraq's ambassador to the United Nations Kitani, was elected chairman, Mynia of Kenya vice chairman, and Malta's ambassador to the U.N., Gauchi, general rapporteur. The Political Committee continues work tomorrow morning.

Yugoslav, Other Amendments

LD021155 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0845 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 2, (TANJUG)--The Political Committee of the non-aligned ministerial conference in Havana, charged with drawing up the final draft of the sixth summit's political declaration, held its second session yesterday. The committee members discussed issues related to the organization of their work and to the editing of the draft submitted by Cuba, as host country to the summit. Also discussed was the method of work in submitting and incorporating amendments within the draft document, as well as the editing process itself.

As decided, the committee will be meeting again Monday. Along with the active participation of the summit host, informal consultations among those countries by whom amendments have already been submitted and others intending to submit them, began yesterday afternoon--that, late last night, central European time.

Reports are that some twenty delegations have already proposed amendments to the first three chapters of the document draft--its introduction, the part discussing the policy of non-alignment and the strengthening of its role and the assessment of the international situation. The committee adopted the draft as the basis of its work and, in accordance with the practice of nonaligned meetings so far, began the final formulation of the document.

The Yugoslav delegation also proposed amendments to the first three chapters, as well as a text to be added at the very beginning of the draft with the aim of emphasizing the importance of spreading the nonaligned policy and the movement, as well as its universality as an independent nonbloc factor in international relations.

The Yugoslav delegation, it has been learned, explained that it shares the view of these who insist that the documents cannot be "stagnant" in terms of their substance in view of the dynamic development of international relations and the movement itself. Yugoslavia and many other delegations which have announced amendments consider it of vital importance that the sixth summit declaration precisely cites the authentic principles and goals of the movement and policy of non-alignment, principles and goals which have proven themselves as indispensable in the period since the 1961 Belgrade conference at which they were defined.

Both at the committee meeting and informal consultations, the accord has been noted that the editing of the draft be done in a spirit of constructive cooperation and in accordance with the unity of the goals which the summit is to realize and reassert. [sentence as received]

Pakistani Proposal on Arab Sovereignty

BK011126 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpts] In the Political Committee or the nonalined summit, Pakistan is understood to have proposed that the declaration of the summit should contain a vigorous call for the restoration of Arab sovereignty over the Israeli-occupied Jerusalem. According to APP [ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN], Ambassador Iqbal Akhund's proposal during the discussion in the committee on the Cuban draft declaration was immediately supported by Morocco and some other Moslem countries.

The agency also reports that Pakistan delegation is considering to submit a suitable amendment to the Cuban draft. It will also move amendments to the section dealing with the question of disarmament, peace and security, which Mr Iqbal Akhund described as inadequate.

Pakistan and seven other countries have supported the right of the ousted Pol Pot regime to represent Kampuchea in the nonalined summit in Havana. In the debate on the issue of last night, 13 other delegations opposed this and supported the Heng Samrin's administration for invitation to the conference.

In his speech during the debate, the adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, expressed concern over the bitter debate on Kampuchean representation and underscored the importance of maintaining the decision taken at Maputo and confirmed at Colombo until the heads of state and government rule to the contrary.

Pakistani Proposal on Nuclear Technology

BK021137 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 2 Sep 79 BK

[Excerpt] Pakistan has proposed that the nonalined summit conference make a strong call for the transfer of nuclear technology from the developed to the developing countries. The proposal was put forward in the Political Committee of the summit conference which is considering the draft declaration circulated among members by the host government.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, quoting sources close to the Pakistani delegation, says that since the draft on arms reduction was not strong enough, Pakistan has proposed amendments to the paragraphs dealing with transfer of nuclear technology, establishment of nuclear weapons free zones and security guarantees to nonnuclear states.

Disagreement on Cuban Final Declaration

PA012314 Paris AFP in Spanish 2043 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 1 Sep (AFP)--Lack of agreement on the Cuban draft for a final declaration compelled the Political Committee of the nonalined foreign ministers to suspend their sessions until next Monday, authorized conference sources said today.

The large number of amendments proposed by the various countries questions the global concept of the Cuban text, the sources said. The commission agreed, at the end of their morning sessions, to work in groups of countries on informal proposals. It was announced that the committee will resume its plenary sessions on Monday following the inaugural ceremony of the chiefs of state summit meeting which opens on that same day. Therefore, the summit meeting will begin work even though the foreign ministers Political Committee has not reached agreement. Officially described as a "good working base," the document presented by Cuba has been subjected to numerous amendments which prevent a paragraph-by-paragraph discussion and demand a revision of the text, conference sources said.

Yugoslavia and India presented the largest number of amendments. However, it was learned that Egypt, Indonesia, Angola and Sri Lanka also had presented amendments. The committee agreed that 1900 (2300 GMT) today would be the deadline for presentation of amendments. Meanwhile, its members will remain in contact for informal talks and meetings, by groups of countries, in order to analyze the chapters dealing with each region.

According to Lisandro Otero, Cuban spokesman for the conference, the possibility of creating groups to draft the sixth summit conference's main political document was also considered. Sources close to the Political Committee believe that the language--as well as the treatment of various world problems affecting the nonalined--evidenced in the Cuban draft reflects an approach of a sector of the movement and not the whole group. In this respect it was said, for example, that in the text referring to the Middle East and the struggle of the Palestinian people, the Soviet Union and the countries in its sphere of influence are presented as the "natural allies" of the movement. It also emphasizes "solidarity" with this bloc of countries. The draft condemns Egypt in terms which are not shared by many member countries, including most of the African bloc, the sources added.

With regard to Latin America, the final draft presented by Cuba condemns the inter-American system and presents the United States as the "main aggressor" in the region and attacks Western powers such as France. It has been revealed that within the Latin American group the Peruvian delegation is one of those which more strongly defends the need to maintain the independent principles of the nonalined and their equidistance from the two superpowers. Finally, sources emphasized that in regard to Latin America the final declaration must necessarily consider the presence of countries like Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil and Ecuador, who participate in the nonalined movement as observers.

Discussion of Amendments Continues

LD040716 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0205 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 4 (TANJUG)--The political section of the Havana summit draft final document was discussed in the Political Committee yesterday, on Monday. The Political Committee is today expected to continue discussing the section of the document [words indistinct] it has been learned that amendments concerning this question have been submitted by Egypt and a group of Arab countries. Informal consultations among Political Committee members continue in an effort to adjust views on the amendments to the draft declaration drawn up by Cuba as the host-country of the summit. Yugoslavia's amendments pertaining to the further growth of the movement and a greater emphasis of its non-bloc and universal character have been given general support in consultations to date.

The prevailing opinion is that fundamental changes are necessary in the introductory part of the draft final document dealing with the principles and goals of non-alignment. The Political Committee has formed an editing group which is to arrive at the final text of the political section of the draft final document. The editing group numbers fifteen members but is open to all delegations which wish to participate in its work.

BREZHNEV GREETS CASTRO ON NONALINED SUMMIT

FL031034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, maximum leader of the Soviet Union, today sent greetings to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro as chairman of the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries chiefs of state and government. Brezhnev notes in his message that from one summit to another the nonalined states make their considerable contribution to strengthen world peace and security and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and for the recognition of the right of people to decide their own future and strengthen the political and economic independence of liberated countries.

BRAZIL, PARAGUAY TO HAVE COMMON STAND AT ITAIPU-CORPUS TALKS

PY040155 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2323 GMT 3 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 3 Sep--It was officially announced today that Brazil and Paraguay have adopted "a common position for negotiation" before holding the trilateral talks with Argentina to coordinate the Itaipu and Corpus projects. Itamarty's spokesman Bernardo Pericas, however, declined to reveal what that common position is and whether it refers to the installation of 18 or 20 turbines in Itaipu.

Pericas reiterated the position adopted by Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro who said last Saturday that nothing has been made public officially so far in order "not to confuse the other two parties involved in the negotiations." He added that Itamaraty does not intend to make any comment which might be misunderstood or wrongly interpreted by the other parties and that he could not discuss reports of a local newspaper which quoted a source at Itaipu Binational as having admitted the possibility of giving up the two spare turbines at Itaipu.

Percias affirmed that Brazil and Paraguay have reached an understanding on a concrete definition and common position for negotiation to be presented to Argentina, and so "we beleive that it will be possible to arrive at a solution."

Pericas said that "a favorable climate to carry on the negotiations" has been created thanks to the efforts and interests of the three countries. But he said that no date has been set for resuming the trilateral negotiations, because the method of negotiation has not yet been chosen. The form in which the bilateral agreement will be presented is currently being studied, Pericas added.

Pericas revealed that the agreement on a common position for negotiation has been reached with Paraguay about 2 weeks ago, after Brazil's technical and diplomatic sectors had worked out their views on the question.

HUMAN RIGHTS COURT SET UP IN COSTA RICA

PA032000 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpts] During a solemn ceremony held at the National Theater, the Human Rights Court was inaugurated a few minutes ago with President Rodrigo Carazo and special guests from several countries in attendance. Presided over by Costa Rican Rodolfo (Piza) Escalante and two [as heard] judges, Maximo Cisneros Sanchez, (Thomas Burgenthal Huntley), Eugene Monroe, Carlos Alberto Reina, Cesar Ordonez Quintero and Miguel Rafael (Urguia), the project presented to the United Nations by our country a year ago has thus been implemented. The Inter-American Human Rights Court will begin normal operations on 1 January. Its first full session will be held at 0900 Wednesday. It will be opened by Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon in the Golden Room in the Yellow House. The Inter-American Court judges will leave the country on 16 September.

BRIEFS

JOINT NAVY RIVER MANEUVERS--The Argentine and Paraguayan river navies are conducting a joint maneuver called Sirena Quinto which is taking place on the Paraguay River and on river banks between the cities of Formosa and Villa Oliva. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 27 Aug 79 PY]

ARMED FORCES CRITICIZE ACTIVITIES OF CONGRESS

PY040330 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Sep 79 PY

[Text] We will now read a communique issued by the armed forces:

"The honorable military junta took over the government on 26 November 1978 to give people an opportunity to express their will by exercising their sovereignty in the electoral contest of 1 July 1979. The solemn commitment made with the consensus of the world's democratic countries was loyally fulfilled and the armed forces returned to their barracks to allow the installation of a civilian regime in compliance with the rules of the nation's constitution and legal order. However, just as the people were expecting that their social and economic problems were going to receive attention in a search for solutions, some national congressmen are turning Congress into a forum of runaway demagogery, in an attempt to bring dishonor upon the armed forces.

In view of this situation, the armed forces observe with deep concern the development of a policy which can soon lead to a state of chaos rather than the state of law which was to have been established after the 1 July elections. Instead of promoting a united effort to settle differences which are an obstacle for the consolidation of democracy, some elements have decided to promote actions intended to involve the armed forces, failing to focus attention on the serious and pressing national problems which are of vital interest to the people. They prefer to follow a path which is dangerous for the institutionalization of the country, even inciting a confrontation between the government branches. It seems as though the objective is to return to a stage in which a popular assembly of an eminently clannish nature tried to dominate and create a government parallel to the one which ruled the nation.

Furthermore, and with clearly defined purposes, a situation openly challenging the armed forces has been unleashed, completely overlooking their exemplary behavior in defending the fatherland's interests. The assertion that foreign powers intervened in the country's political life must be clarified because the blood of officers and soldiers who died to defend the fatherland in the face of the attack by guerrilla invaders coming from Cuba is still fresh. It is necessary to recall the permanent presence of international subversive agents who have participated in the country's political activities, who have followed foreign orders overlooking their basic duties as Bolivians and who cannot charge the armed forces with facilitating foreign penetration.

Verbal violence and demagogic excesses must be avoided in exercising civic activities. Therefore, it has become necessary to attract the attention of the entire Bolivian people. The armed forces warn that they will not let any person or organization, no matter his or its standing, attack directly or indirectly an institution which complied with and will continue to comply with its legal mission to defend the country's internal peace and external security. The armed forces also warn--and this declaration should not be distorted for political purposes--that they are strongly united. Therefore, they will be able to demand any time and anywhere the considerations to which they are entitled. No political recourse should be used at this time to undermine the country's image either in the domestic or foreign sectors. One is betraying Bolivia if he shows disrespect for one of its loftiest organizations--the armed forces. To conclude, let the position of the armed forces be quite clear: Let no one be deceived, because the consequences of a policy of provocation will be entirely shouldered by those who intend to plunge the country into an unbearable situation by seriously risking the very existence of the nation, which the armed forces will in no way permit. La Paz, 3 September 1979

[Signed] Maj Gen David Padilla Arancibia, commander in chief of the armed forces

CONGRESS OPENS TRIAL OF FORMER PRESIDENT HUGO BANZER

PY310201 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] The congressional bloc of the Socialist Party-1 today initiated the trial of former President Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez for his responsibility in connection with economic crimes, human rights violations and treason against the fatherland.

New Charges

PY311741 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1728 GMT 30 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 30 Aug (LATIN)--A fourth charge of the alleged killing of peasants was presented today against Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez just a few hours after the trial against the former president began in Congress.

Luciano Tapia, leader of the Indian movement Tupac Katari, filed a criminal suit against the former president, charging him with responsibility for the so-called "massacre of the valley" where an undetermined number of peasants died under military repression in 1974. The episode, which has never been thoroughly explained, occurred in Cochabamba Department, in central Bolivia, as a result of a peasant movement protesting the rising cost of living.

Although the possible punishment could be derived from the court proceedings or from the legislative branch and later transferred to the Supreme Court--which will have to rule on the sentence--the former military president is facing everything from capital punishment--requested by Deputy Luis Sandoval Moron--to punishment such as imprisonment, withdrawal of political rights, embargo of properties and other punishments requested by the accusers.

General Banzer's trial is taking place 11 years after a similar trial was held in 1968 against then President Gen Rene Barrientos, who was charged with violating Bolivian sovereignty and interests by allowing the operations of the U.S. petroleum company Gulf Oil and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Coincidentally, the charges against Barrientos--which were rejected by the Congress--had been brought by Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, the Socialist leader who has now become the main accuser of General Banzer.

After the accusations have been heard, the record will be turned over to a congressional commission which will study it and decide whether Banzer will finally be liable to prosecution by an ordinary court or will be absolved.

In Congress, Banzer has only 22 congressmen of the Nationalist Democratic Alliance supporting him. There are 122 congressmen ready to file suit against him.

Murder Charge

PY011912 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1150 GMT 1 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] Important revelations were made to the Bolivian people on the second day of the congressional hearings of charges made by the Socialist Party-1 [PS-1] against former President Hugo Banzer Suarez.

Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, deputy for the PS-1, yesterday reported on the death of former Minister Andres Selich Chop. He read statements made by the agents who actively participated in that deplorable case who, as eyewitnesses, confirmed that the former minister was detained and taken to a security house in the (Topocachi) area and from there to the residence of then Interior Minister Alfredo Arce Carpio. Selich asked for a glass of water, but Arce Carpio ordered that whisky be served to him and Selich was thus forced to drink whisky. After this incident, Selich was taken to the garage where the three agents beat him to death.

Quiroga also mentioned the assassination of Gen Joaquin Zenteno, who died while performing his duties as ambassador in France. He quoted an Argentine press report which was confirmed by the French police. He also outlined crimes committed by Banzer against the country's security and territorial integrity. He noted that a decisive factor which enabled Banzer to seize power on 21 August 1971 was the aid he received from the German community in Bolivia. He also charged the Argentine and Brazilian governments with having supplied weapons to Banzer to seize power.

Quiroga also charged Banzer with having committed crimes in conducting his foreign policy. He charged Banzer with having purchased weapons from an Italian trader who purchased these weapons from Venezuela as scrap iron. This case was disclosed in the Venezuelan Congress by a Venezuelan officer. The purchase involved planes and tanks, Quiroga said. He also criticized the sale of land along the border and mentioned the imperialistic Brazilian policy, in keeping with instructions received from former President Nixon and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Argentine, Brazilian Involvement

PY011918 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1716 GMT 1 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 1 Sep (LATIN)--As a 2-day legislative recess in the political trial against former President Hugo Banzer Suarez begins, three governments appear to be involved in the activities of the former president's government.

Socialist Party leader Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, who is the main plaintiff against former President Banzer, has denounced the possible financing by the Argentine and Brazilian Governments of the bloody military coup which put Banzer in power in August 1971.

The presumed Argentine cooperation in the Banzer insurrection, which originated a strong 7-year regime in Bolivia, was carried out with financial assistance for the purchase of arms, something which had been previously approved by the Congress of this country. Quiroga Santa Cruz based his affirmation on a report published in the newspaper CRONISTA COMERCIAL of Buenos Aires in 1973.

Brazil, on the other hand, allegedly cooperated in Banzer's military coup with 9 planes loaded with 15,000 rifles, 500 machineguns and significant quantities of ammunition and explosives, according to the accuser. The Socialist leader made this charge based on a statement made by Luis Requentera, who was commander in chief of the Bolivian Army at the time Gen Juan Jose Torres was overthrown by Banzer's coup.

The former president's relations with Brazil appeared even more involved when Quiroga Santa Cruz denounced Banzer's tolerance and obliging attitude toward the expansionist policy of the neighboring government as well as his complete submission to Brazilian regional imperialism. He added that Brazil had taken over 27,000 square km and two Bolivian towns--San Ignacio and Palmarito--which are now under its sovereignty, stating that he would produce the documents to prove his statements.

Last night, the accuser held a 7-hour talk which he will resume on Monday by analyzing Bolivian-Chilean relations during President Banzer's government, a subject which he put aside because he was physically exhausted.

LABOR CENTRAL FACES CONFRONTATION WITH GOVERNMENT

PY301807 Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 30 Aug 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 30 Aug (AFP)--It was revealed here today that the unionization of government employees has created a confrontation between the Bolivian Labor Central (COB) and the government. The government has confirmed that government employees cannot be members of labor unions, but the COB has replied that "we Bolivians have never asked authorization from our employers to form our own unions."

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR--Gerard Silas F. Harding presented his credentials to the Bolivian president as the new Australian ambassador to Bolivia on 29 August 1979. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0120 GMT 30 Aug 79 PY]

COMPTROLLER GENERAL APPOINTED--Manuel Morales Davila has been appointed by the president as the new comptroller general. Davila is a member of the Leftist Revolutionary Front. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0429 GMT 29 Aug 79 PY]

YPFB DEPT--The general manager of the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB) reported that the company's foreign debt, including the two new refineries of Palmasola and Valle Hermoso, is $356 million and the YPFB also owes $42 million to the government for sales tax. He explained that a barrel of refined oil costs the company $20 but that it is sold domestically for $11.45. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2333 GMT 30 Aug 79 PY]

TURBAY AYALA DENIES CONFRONTATION AMONG ARMY LEADERS

PA312308 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Celio Augusto Plaza report]

[Text] Cali, Colombia--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today denied rumors about alleged internal confrontations among ranking armed forces members, reiterating that the army commander was replaced simply because Gen Jorge Robledo Pulido requested his retirement. The chief of state tacitly admitted there will be new changes in the armed forces directive posts, just as National Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva has already announced.

President Turbay Ayala stressed the attitude and loyalty of the generals and the entire military and said that the replacement of the army commander shows that a professional military exists and that when the time for generals to retire comes, they do so without resentment, bitterness or causing problems, giving proof of their love of country, their devotion to the armed forces and their respect for the military profession.

TURBAY SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL NOT BOW TO LABOR THREATS

PA031654 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay, referring to the tense labor climate in the country, has said that the government is prepared to engage in talks but never under illegal conditions, rioting or threats. Turbay made the statement in regard to the strike at the Finance Ministry and threatened strikes at Bogota's electric enterprise and Sanitation Department, as well as other strikes scheduled for September.

Turbay expressed concern over the situation and urged workers to uphold the constitution under the certainty that the government will listen to their demands.

CAMILO TORRES FRONT LEADER CAPTURED IN MEDELLIN

PA301507 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Medellin--The Military Intelligence Services a few days ago captured the deputy commander of the clandestine subversive National Liberation Army. The news was not released until today in order not to hinder investigations.

The guerrilla leader is Gabriel Vera Bernal. He and Father Manuel Perez Martinez are considered to be the top leaders of the Camilo Torres Front. Military authorities captured Vera Bernal, alias, Vidal, while he was working as a night watchman at a local factory.

VENEZUELAN ENVOY DENIES MASS KILLING OF COLOMBIANS

PA031643 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Venezuelan Ambassador Virgilio Lovera has said upon delivering a message from his government to the Colombian Government that no genocide of Colombians has been perpetrated in Venezuela. He said that according to investigations, only 3 Colombians have been killed, and not 400 as has been reported in recent months. Lovera made the statement following investigations conducted by the Venezuelan Government in response to Colombian complaints.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO OUTLINES ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA311610 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo last night said the government is seeking a change in the fiscal and economic system. In order to please some groups, it would be very easy for the government to cover up facts and seek easy and artificial solutions, he said. Carazo added that it is the president's duty, however, not to hide the facts and to propose the effective remedies.

He added that public expenditures increased in 1978 by 33.4 percent. Carazo compared the economic model adopted in the fifties with the present, which stimulated a development process that sacrificed the state's income and increased the bureaucracy. In those years public expenditures increased outrageously at the rate of the growth of the national economy, and apparently the economic model became a political model, the president added.

According to the figures presented by Carazo, public expenditures increased by 22.3 percent in 1975, by 35.6 percent in 1976, by 20.3 percent in 1977 and by 33.6 in 1978. The president said his administration is faced with a 3-billion colones deficit.

In another part of his speech, President Carazo said his administration was confronted with a budget prepared by another administration, and therefore it decided to reduce expenditures. He added that his administration managed to save 1.024 million colones, and had to finance expenses for 750 million which the previous government left. [all figures as heard]

President Carazo said the economic model adopted in 1950 has been widely criticized, adding that the criticism would not have been as harsh if at least it had been the source of social justice. The President feels that the results of that economic model have been discouraging, adding that 2.5 million persons are living in extreme poverty and over 1 million do not receive even a minimum income.

In concluding his speech, President Carazo promised that the colon will maintain its parity in spite of the problems of the past which are burdening the present. However, he warned that the measures the government is currently adopting and future measures will not be transitory. He said all Costa Ricans must assume their responsibilities for the solution, stating that the taxes should not affect those with lesser incomes, and requested national solidarity to face this crisis.

EL SALVADOR

U.S. AMBASSADOR DEVINE ACCUSED OF 'MEDDLING'

PA011818 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1530 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[By Rene Contreras]

[Text] San Salvador, 31 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Frank J. Devine is being severely criticized because of his constant statements about El Salvador's politics. In recent months Devine and his embassy have been sending the press interviews written by the embassy's information office in which Devine is purportedly interviewed by Salvadoran newsmen.

In this way the ambassador expressed opinions of many local issues, such as the killing of Father Napoleon Alirio Macias and the court secretary in San Estaban Catarina, 58 km east of San Salvador.

In the most recent case Devine hailed President Carlos Humberto Romero's 16 August statements to the press. Devine said the next day that he felt these presidential statements could be firm steps toward the country's democratization and pacification. The ambassador added: "I am sure they have been received with pleasure in Washington, particularly those referring to freedom during the coming elections and the return of political exiles."

Devine said the decision to establish legal mechanisms for the people's will to be expressed at the polls as an initial step toward a political solution acceptable to everyone was excellent. He added that it was also necessary, as a parallel step, to achieve socioeconomic changes and, above all, that the presidential statements lead to specific actions in all spheres of national life.

One of the first reactions to the ambassador's statements was by Alfonso Quinones Meza, former Salvadoran ambassador to Great Britain, who accused the U.S. President and his administration of meddling in this nation's internal affairs. The former diplomat said: "What would it look like if our ambassador in Washington criticized or approved actions by the U.S. President in regard to inflation, energy, civil rights or unemployment?" Since then newspapers have devoted entire pages to criticizing Devine's statements.

Answering the criticism, Devine remarked that "I simply made personal comments about some events in the country, but I have never tried to meddle in El Salvador's domestic policy matters."

MINISTER DENIES SUMMIT PRESENCE CONSTITUTES BLACKMAIL OF U.S.

PA010325 Paris AFP in Spanish 2316 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 31 Aug (AFP)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jose Antonio Rodriguez Porth denied here today that the presence of a Salvadoran delegation at the nonalined summit constitutes a form of blackmail against the United States. "Our participation," the foreign minister explained, "is merely evidence of El Salvador's opening toward relations with all countries." Rodriguez Porth will be heading a delegation that leaves Sunday for Havana. Arturo Castrill, the minister's assistant, is the other delegate. Rodriguez Porth also mentioned that the Salvadoran delegation will participate merely as an observer. The Salvadoran foreign minister will address the UN General Assembly on 8 October in New York.

RODRIGUEZ, VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER SIGN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PA011423 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0231 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[By Rosendo Majano]

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco said here tonight his government is pleased about the measures Salvadoran President Carlos Humberto Romero has adopted for a democratic opening.

The foreign minister is making a 24-hour visit to El Salvador. He is accompanied by the Venezuelan energy and mines minister, the permanent ambassador to the OAS, the foreign policy director, the president of the Foreign Trade Institute, an adviser and an aide.

In a press conference shortly after meeting with the Salvadoran president, Zambrano Velasco said the joint communique signed at the Presidential Palace with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jose Antonio Rodriguez Porth establishes the strengthening of ties in all fields, respect for nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states and support for ideological pluralism.

Regarding the 200-mile territorial sea limit, the two foreign ministers reject unilateral measures, in a clear allusion to the U.S. decision not to respect that limit.

The two countries reiterate their faith in democracy, stressing that it is a system that provides the best climate for respect of individual rights. The communique states that Venezuela believes El Salvador's decision to undertake a broad democratic process is "very positive."

President Romero recently offered to hold free elections in March 1980 and permit the free return of Salvadorans who left the country for political reasons.

The two foreign ministers stressed the value of human rights and full support for those rights in the OAS and the United Nations. They also emphasized the need for a dialog between the developed and developing countries to solve socioeconomic problems.

They also agreed to strengthen ties between the Andean Pact and the Central American Common Market and to draw up a basic agreement on technical cooperation.

The joint communique also states that Venezuela issued an invitation to the Salvadoran foreign minister to visit Venezuela and that Rodriguez Porth accepted the invitation.

Zambrano Velasco answered newsmen's questions, saying Venezuela will attend the nonalined meeting in Havana as an observer and that his country wants to be an active observer. He said the members of the Andean Pact will establish and coordinate their position Sunday in Havana.

He stressed that his country is completely democratic and respects the principle of nonintervention, and that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins is bent on the institutionalization of democracy in the continent, adding that Colombia and Ecuador are already established democracies. He noted that Ecuador and Bolivia have already found the path to democracy and that Peru is also moving toward that goal.

Regarding oil policy, he said Venezuela identifies with the policy of the OPEC to which it belongs. He said the next OPEC conference in Caracas will thoroughly review the credits OPEC is granting to benefit Central America. He also said Venezuela will look for a way to sell crude directly to the Central American nations that currently purchase it through transnational companies.

Zambrano Velasco denied that his visit to El Salvador was aimed at pressuring for full respect for human rights. He said his visit seeks to further strengthen Venezuela's ties of friendship with El Salvador. He spoke of the need to rationalize the use of fuel and added that the countries of the continent need to find new energy sources.

Hilarion Cardozo, Venezuelan permanent representative to the OAS, said Christian democracy has gained ground on the American Continent and that it has maintained its victories in Europe. The Venezuelan foreign minister and his party will leave for Guatemala tomorrow at 0800 (1400 GMT).

GUATEMALA

OPPOSITION PARTY LAUNCHES ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

PA311439 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1924 GMT 30 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The political opposition National Liberation Movement (MLN) today began an active anticommunist campaign here aimed at warning the people that "Sandino-communism represents a threat." An MLN "Alert to the Guatemalan People" published in the local papers and broadcast today warned that "the Nicaraguan war, promoted by the United States, Cuba and other satellites has culminated in a seizure of power by Sandino-communism." The MLN, which ousted the Jacobo Arbenz administration in 1954, adds that "the establishment of a regime of this type poses a threat to order and peace, freedom and justice, and the property and lives of all Guatemalans. To fold our arms in the face of this danger and rely exclusively on the national government's actions is suicidal." "We must move ahead in defense of our institutions. To that end we call on all industrialists, businessmen, farmers, professionals and people in general, without distinctions of any kind, to adopt, support and propagate the following measures:

"1. Discontinue payments for any advertisement in any organ of communication of communist or socialist tendency or which in any way serves as an instrument of extreme left propaganda. We must not feed the crows that will later peck out our eyes.

"2. Not consume any products advertised in these organs or any other organ of similar tendencies.

"3. Not accept political sermons at mass or in other religious services. One goes to church to listen to God's word rather than to leftist political inducements.

"4. Not accept communist education in the schools. Protest against Red teachers. Not surrender our children to communists for their education, even if the latter wear habits or cassocks. Withdraw your children and your economic support from those private schools that are making your child into an enemy."

The MLN asks the people "to help our fatherland by helping every Guatemalan and foreigner resident in Guatemala who preaches or believes in Marxism-Leninism to leave our country and go to the "paradises" that Cuba and Nicaragua claim to be. To conclude, the document notes: "Let us hope the authorities will do their part soon. We, the anticommunist citizens, must begin doing our part now."

HONDURAS

COUNTRY TO RETURN 35 AIRCRAFT TO NICARAGUA

PA311544 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0012 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 30 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist Air Force (FAS) will be reinforced when it receives 35 planes and helicopters that the Honduran Government will be returning soon, it was learned here today. Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso told reporters that "a legal-political investigation by the High Command has determined the legality of the Nicaraguan Government's ownership of the planes." The planes to be returned include Spanish Aviocar, Israeli Arava, U.S. aircraft of the DC and push-pull types, helicopters and several civilian cropdusters.

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR'S APPOINTMENT

PA311355 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0131 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran administration announced today its agreement to the appointment of Ricardo Wheelock Roman as Nicaragua's new ambassador in this capital. Wheelock will replace Diego Sirera Herrera who for many years represented Nicaragua under deposed Gen Anastasio Somoza Desayle's administration. The new ambassador is brother to Sandinist guerrilla commander and current agrarian reform director Jaime Wheelock Roman. It is now up to Honduras to appoint Col Alfonso Flores Guerra's replacement as ambassador to Nicaragua. He was removed because of trouble he had with Sandinist officials.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS TO BE HELD IN APRIL

PA311442 Paris AFP in Spanish 1736 GMT 30 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 30 Aug (AFP)--The Honduran Government junta will hold elections to a constituent assembly in April 1980, the government agency VENPRESS reported here today. Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the Honduran military government junta, apparently announced this to visiting Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco in Honduras yesterday. According to VENPRESS, the foreign minister "received with satisfaction" Paz Garcia's announcement that he plans "to lead Honduras on a democratic path and hold elections in April 1980 to install a constituent assembly." Zambrano Velasco is on a visit to Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala. VENPRESS indicated that in his meeting with General Paz Garcia, the foreign minister reiterated President Luis Herrera Campins' position that his efforts in foreign policy have been directed "at channels that will lead to the institutionalization of freedom and democracy in the continent."

NICARAGUA

INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE WARNS WOULD-BE INVADERS

PA020219 Paris AFP in Spanish 2322 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 1 Sep (AFP)--Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge said this afternoon that an invasion is being prepared to try to overthrow the Nicaraguan Sandinist government. The Sandinist leader said that such an invasion would be violently crushed by the Nicaraguan people.

Borge urged those who are planning the invasion and those helping them to desist from this "senseless" idea.

"We know who's preparing it and who's helping them," the Sandinist commander said.

Borge spoke at Revolution Plaza before some 60,000 persons in commemoration of the second anniversary of the beginning of the second stage of the guerrilla struggle in the Nicaraguan mountains. Fourteen companies of the new Sandinist army, including a women's company, marched and presented arms during the ceremony.

The interior minister asserted that the invasion is being prepared "in a country close to Nicaragua, but it is not our friend Costa Rica." Observers believed that this is clear reference to Honduras.

Recently the military chiefs of stage of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador met to discuss the Nicaraguan situation. Borge told the crowd that these people have decided to come to "save the Nicaraguan people from communism." This statement was received with whistles and jeers from the people in the plaza. Borge warned that although the revolution has been generous thus far, if the country is invaded the Sandinist government "will know how to pit terror against terror and will not forgive its enemies."

He added that "supporters of the Somoza family, which destroyed the country and murdered thousands of people and robbed the public treasury, have nothing more to do in Nicaragua, where they have lost their political and economic rights."

The commander announced that popular tribunals, chosen directly from among the people, will shortly begin to judge the former Somozist guardsmen charged with war crimes. He predicted that these tribunals will hand down harsh sentences, even though the death sentence has been eliminated in Nicaragua by the Sandinist revolution.

He concluded by saying that the Nicaraguan revolution has its firmest base in the unity of criteria, the [word indistinct] ideals of the nine military members of the Sandinist Joint National Directorate. "Our enemies," he said, "want us to fight among ourselves, but they must give up hope. There is not the slightest possibility of division, not even the slightest difference between the nine members of the Sandinist front military directorate."

D'ESCOTO ANNOUNCES RECOGNITION OF KAMPUCHEA

PA010237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0102 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] Havana, 31 Aug (EFE)--Nicaragua today recognized the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia), during the preparatory meeting of the sixth nonalined summit conference, which opened in Havana last Tuesday [28 August] The recognition by Nicaragua of the Kampuchean Government which is sponsored by Vietnam took place when the nonalined delgations were discussing which of the two Kampucheas, Democratic Kampuchea or the People's Republic of Kampuchea, should represent the country in the nonalined movement. The announcement was made by Nicaraguan Foreign Relations Minister Miguel d'Escoto, a Catholic priest appointed by the Sandinist head of Nicaragua's Foreign Affairs Ministry. Nicaragua is one of the newcomers at the nonalined conference in Havana. Most of its delegates are dressed in olive-green uniforms and receive frequent ovations when they speak.

In the meantime, Panamanian sources told EFE that Panama will soon recognize the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which was established on the ruins of Pol Pot's regime.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCES WITHDRAWAL FROM CONDECA

PA010349 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana--The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction today announced that Nicaragua will withdraw from the Central American mutual defense system, which is similar to the Rio de Janeiro Pact. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto made the announcement at the beginning of the debate on a Cuban proposal for the dismantling of military machinery in the hemisphere. The explicit objective of the Cuban proposal to the sixth nonalined summit is abrogation of the Rio de Janeiro Pact, which will be 32 years old on Sunday [2 September]. Ousted President Anastasio Somoza Debayle had promoted creation of the Central American Defense Council.

SPANISH LABOR LEADERS ARRIVE IN MANAGUA 2 SEPTEMBER

PA031220 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2159 GMT 2 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Spanish labor leaders Manuel Zaguirre and Angel Otero arrived today in Managua from Panama. They are the secretary general and official in charge of international relations of the Union of Labor Unions (USO) of Spain. This is the third most important Spanish labor central. Created in the underground around 1960 during the Franco regime, the USO includes some 650,000 Spanish Government workers.

Zaguirre and Otero are here to strengthen fraternal relations with the leaders of all the country's labor unions. They also came to learn "on the spot" of the Sandinist revolutionary process. During the prerebellion stage in Nicaragua, Zaguirre and Otero were collaborators in the Spanish Committee of Solidarity With Nicaragua. They are here now in order to become acquainted with the development of the process in order to determine what kind of solidarity Spanish workers can give the Nicaraguan working class. Zaguirre and Otero intend to meet with members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Joint National Directorate and with members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

FIDEL CASTRO, LOPEZ PORTILLO TO VISIT 'NEXT WEEK'

PA311822 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1816 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro and Mexican President Lopez Portillo will arrive in Managua next week.

COUNTRY TO ATTEND LATIN AMERICAN MILITARY MEETING IN BOGOTA

PA011659 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1856 GMT 31 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 31 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua will send a high-level delegation to the Latin American Armies Meeting to be held in September in Bogota, according to an announcement made here today by the commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army, Humberto Ortega Saavedra.

At a news conference here, Commander Ortega Saavedra said Nicaragua had not been able to attend the preparatory session of the Latin American Armies Meeting, recently held in Bogota, but promised that it will be present at the official conference.

He said the forum offers an opportunity to reveal the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and the national reconstruction program.

He added that the conference opens the way for relations with the other Latin American armies based on mutual respect in order to find "real coexistence among the armies."

The conference, he continued, will also offer the opportunity to establish the Nicaraguan army's positions, which aim at strengthening the anti-imperialist, democratic, independent and anti-interventionist currents.

He said the Sandinist People's Army, which has been molded through 20 years of struggle in the mountains, fields and cities, and which is now in power, has a clear position of countering the reactionary and capitulationist trends within the armies.

He revealed that the Nicaraguan defense minister and deputy minister, Bernardino Larios and Jose Valdivia, respectively, are on a tour of Europe and Latin America to establish relations with governments there. They seek an exchange of experiences and assistance which Nicaragua needs for its reconstruction and to strengthen its armed forces, to properly defend national sovereignty and the revolutionary process. They are visiting eight countries, including Spain, Brazil, Cuba, Panama and others. The mission is expected to return in 8 days.

The mission will request assistance from those countries to improve Nicaragua's artillery and infantry and all the necessary requirements for logistics in matters of provisions.

Commander Ortega said Nicaragua is aware of the responses by European and Asian countries to its requests for assistance. Specifically, he said Spain, Japan and West Germany are prepared to lend assistance. He added that other governments are willing to aid this nation. "We hope such willingness becomes a reality so we can get the country out of the ruinous situation in which Somozism left it," he said.

The commander pointed out that it is most important for Nicaragua to achieve economic stability. "If there is no stability in Nicaragua, the region's political problems will become worse and coexistence will become difficult in the area," Commander Ortega Saavedra warned.

He warned certain Central American mass communications media against "being misled by the claims of those opposed to the revolutionary changes in Nicaragua." "We invite correspondents from other countries and from Central America to observe the Nicaraguan process freely," he added.

Concerning reports published in Washington--attributed to diplomatic circles--that the United States is trying to convince the Nicaraguan Government to abstain from requesting arms from North America, the commander made the following comment: "It is one thing for them (the United States), according to the cable, to try to convince us against something they deem unnecessary; but the reality that tells us it is necessary is another thing."

"Our government is fully aware that it is necessary for our army to have the necessary material resources to permit the defense of our sovereignty and our country from attacks by defeated Somozism and by reactionaries opposed to our process," the Sandinist leader warned.

Commander Ortega also revealed that there is "concern" between the governments of Nicaragua and Honduras over the matter of the Nicaraguan planes in that neighboring country. Somozist officers at the time of the Sandinist victory fled in haste to Honduras with over 30 planes and helicopters.

The military leader said a Nicaraguan delegation will visit Honduras next week to discuss the return of the aircraft to Nicaragua. He said the delegation will also visit the Island of San Andres, in the Atlantic, to recover two armed Coast Guard launches left there by fleeing Somozist elements.

He noted that Nicaragua's coastal vigilance is deficient, which has prompted acts of piracy against the marine resources of the country.

He said another Sandinist military delegation will visit Cuba to attend the nonalined meeting. It will take the opportunity in Havana to explain to the 60 other delegations the various aspects of the Nicaraguan revolution and to seek assistance for the country's reconstruction.

ROBELO ANNOUNCES SEVEN NEW GOVERNMENT DECREES

PA011913 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Comrade Alfonso Robelo, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, a few minutes ago announced to the entire nation seven new decrees regulating various activities:

Amount claimed increased from 400 to 4,000 cordobas before Ministry of Labor inspectors intervene; the Institute of Natural Resources and Environment was created; only the National University may authorize professional titles; members of the boards of directors of national organizations will no longer be paid; luxury homes and mansions of Somozists will be used to house social interest activities; the dollar was fixed at 10-1 for sellers and 7-1 for buyers.

NATURAL RESOURCES EXPLORATION CONTRACTS DECLARED SUBJECT TO REVISION

PA030001 Paris AFP in Spanish 1953 GMT 1 Sept 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 1 Sep (AFP)--The Nicaraguan revolutionary government opened to revision all contracts for exploring and exploiting the country's natural resources, it was revealed here today.

A government junta decree, published today, created the National Natural Resources Institute, which in the future will control the export of natural resources from Nicaragua.

When the Somoza family dictatorship fell, some 400 U.S. and Canadian companies were exploring or exploiting lumber reserves, gold mines, other metal deposits and fishing resources. These concessions had been a source of enrichment for the Somoza family, which collected permit fees.

The Sandinist government junta also declared a warning and froze the sale of medicines by the country's laboratories. It decreed that supplies could be sold to the Health Ministry alone. The decree explains that medicine supplies are about to be exhaused in Nicaragua because many laboratories were destroyed during the war and the government does not have the foreign currency needed to import more.

Another government junta decree set the maximum monthly salary at $1,000 for all Sandinist government officials, with no right to earn a single additional cent for any reason.

Another decree extended social security benefits to former fighters and Sandinists tortured in Somoza's prisons, as well as to parents, siblings and widows of fighters who perished during the war.

CORDOBA RATE SET AT 10 TO DOLLAR

PA011542 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA

[Text] In a communique issued today, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua decrees that the official rate of the cordoba against the U.S. dollar will be 10 to 1. Thus the decree issued by the Somozist government, which decreed the devaluation of the cordoba, is abolished. As of 30 August, yesterday, all Nicaraguan exporters will also receive 10 cordobas for each dollar of exported merchandise.

GOVERNMENT 'WILL NOT COMMENT' ON PRESENCE OF SOVIET TROOPS

PA010225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0203 GMT 1 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Havana 31 Aug (EFE)--A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced tonight that the Havana government will not make "any comment" on the presence of Soviet soldiers in Cuba, which the U.S. State Department denounced today.

Cuban Foreign Ministry spokesman Lisandro Otero said that officially Cuba does not have to comment on the U.S. report that there are 2,000 to 3,000 Soviet soldiers on the island.

According to U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter, in Cuba there are Soviet combat units comprised of armored vehicles, artillery and infantry units whose presence was recently discovered.

Otero made the statement after reading the official communique on the meeting which Cuban leader Fidel Castro and Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito held today. The communique stated that the two countries support the historic principles of the nonaligned movement.

MENGISTU, RAUL CASTRO TOUR ISLE OF YOUTH

FL010253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] today has visited the Isle of Youth accompanied by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee. During his stay on the island, Mengistu Haile Mariam toured the Secondary Basic Rural School [ESBEC] named after him and at which more than 500 students from Ethiopia are housed and where he also met with students from the (Karamara) ESBEC, who are also from that fraternal African country.

In the name of the collective, a student read a communique which reported to the PMAC chairman that during the just ended school term the students achieved a graduation rate of 98 percent, and that for the 1979-80 term, which is to begin shortly, they will achieve a higher graduation rate. During his stay at the ESBEC, Mengistu Haile Mariam spoke to the more than 1,000 Ethiopian students who are studying in this new type of school on the Isle of Youth.

BRIEFS

NEW VILLA CLARA COOPERATIVE--With the establishment of the "Augusto Cesar Sandino" Agricultural-Livestock Production Cooperative in the area of La Paloma, Ranchuelo Municipality, Villa Clara Province now has 83 associations of this type. With the "Augusto Cesar Sandino," the associations devoted to growing sugarcane now number 21, which have more than 100 caballerias and 463 associates. Of the remaining, 58 grow tobacco, 8 grow vegetables and 3 grow coffee. Villa Clara is among the provinces with the greatest number of established cooperatives. For the rest of the year, it proposes to establish 61 more collectives. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Aug 79 FL]